New Oxford Item.

H. I. SMITH, EDITOR — AN INDEPENDENT LOCAL JOURNAL. — ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Volume XI. — New Oxford, Pa., Friday, Nov. 8, 1889. — Number 17.

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European Hotel.
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—DEALER IN—
Pure Drugs,
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Choice Perfumery,
Fancy Goods,
Fine Stationery,
Notions, &c.,
Cigars & Tobacco,
Choice Wines and Liquors,
for medical use only.
Careful Preparation of Prescriptions our specialty.

Also, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., for Sale. Repairing done, and work guaranteed. All goods in either department warranted as represented.

We are prepared to do
All Kinds of Job Work!

Great Bargains In FURNITURE!

Are now being offered at
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Phila. St., New Oxford.

My stock of Furniture is very large and complete, embracing all the various styles of
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Sideboards, Bedsteads,
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The new Catholic University, which has been established near Washington, will be dedicated on Nov. 13th with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. The Divinity building, the first of a cluster of buildings which will compose the plant of the University, will be ready, and with the completion of this building the University will be ready to receive students. It will start with about 50 students, who have been selected by the Bishops throughout the United States. The institution is expected to be in fair working order before the winter is over.

Hungarian laborers employed in laying railroad tracks from Ashley to Mountain Top live in shanties on the hillside about Georgetown, one mile east of Wilkesbarre. Thursday night a drunken factional fight broke out among them in which over one hundred men were engaged, and the mountain side resounded with their wild yells, curses and imprecations. Stones, clubs, revolvers and knives were used with terrible effect, and twelve men were badly wounded, four of whom will probably die. All of the injured were cared for by their respective friends. A dozen of the ringleaders were arrested Friday on warrants and held to await further developments.

Of course the idea of the Eiffel tower originated in this universal Yankee nation. M. Eiffel, in a paper he has just read, says that his first suggestion of the tower came from an article by Mr. David Reeves, president of the Phœnix Bridge Company, which appeared in the Scientific American, Jan. 24, 1874. In this article Mr. Reeves proposed for the Philadelphia centennial of 1876 a tower 1,000 feet high and 150 feet in diameter at the circular base. M. Eiffel improved upon Mr. Reeves' design and made his tower architecturally beautiful; but the first and original conception, as he himself freely admits, was the offspring of American genius.

The Catholic Hierarchy centennial celebration in Baltimore, for which preparations have been making for several months, under the general directions of Cardinal Gibbon, will be one of the most brilliant and interesting church celebrations that has ever taken place in the United States in view of the number of prelates and others of rank and dignity, who will be present. Cardinal Gibbon has received acceptances of invitations to attend from 80 bishops and others of high rank, including Cardinal Taschereau of Canada, and archbishops and bishops from Mexico.

A one-year-old child of James Guinin, residing at Montery, four miles west of Kutztown, Pa., was fatally burned through the upsetting of a coal oil lamp, Friday. The child was left alone in a room for a few moments, when, in clutching at a table cover, it pulled over the lamp, which exploded and set fire to the little one's clothes. The child was so badly burned that death resulted in a few hours.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.—Since the introduction of the famous Puritan cough and consumption cure in this vicinity the death rate from consumption has decreased wonderfully, it never fails to effect a cure. Price 25 cents. Try it.

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has done more to relieve the suffering of mankind than all other medicines, it cures all stomach and liver troubles. Trial bottles free at Barnitz's drug store.

Over a dozen residents of forest City, a mining village, six miles north of Carbondale, have been poisoned last week by eating cheese. The first person who felt the effects of the cheese was taken with cramps about three hours after eating it. The case was a puzzling one, and the physicians did not know how to account for the sudden illness. Other cases with similar symptoms were soon reported. The cramps were accompanied by violent vomiting that racked the system of the patient, and caused the most intense suffering. An investigation traced the source of the trouble to cheese bought from a local dealer. None of the affected have died, and they are all on the road to recovery.

The Standard Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, an organization for the insurance of horses, failed at Reading four months ago. The receiver, Peter W. Fisher, was unable to find assets, excepting the office safe and furniture, with many thousands of dollars of liabilities. A large number of suits have already been entered against policy holders for unpaid assessments, and all of these, as far as heard by aldermen and justices of the peace, have been decided in favor of the company. A large number of similar suits are to to follow. The company had its principal offices in Reading and Philadelphia, and its failure is attributed to disagreement among the officers and unusual mortality among the horses.

The costliest luxury in which a nation can indulge is one of the modern war-ships. A century ago $300,000 was great price for a warship. England's most formidable one, the Royal George, cost less than $350,000. Now an ordinary naval vessel costs a million and a half, while $4,313,970 was paid for the construction of the Trafalgar, of the British navy. When civilization advanced to that point when governments can govern themselves without the assistance of powder, there will be a mighty sum of money to pass over to the cause of education, religion and better public roads.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has recently decided that a contract between husband and wife whereby it was agreed to drop all matters of dispute, to refrain from scolding, fault-finding and anger, and live together as husband and wife, and that the wife should keep her home in a comfortable condition, that the husband should provide all the necessary expenses of the family, and pay his wife in addition a certain sum per month, is contrary to public policy, and will not be enforced by a court of law.

The wall of a building that was being erected alongside of a carpet factory in Glasgow, Scotland, was blown down Friday. An immense mass of debris fell on the roof of the weaving department of the factory crushing it in, and burying fifty girls and women. It is probable that forty of those buried are dead.

A FORTUNATE YOUNG LADY.—Miss Jennie Martin, 176 North St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y., says: I suffered long from kidney complaints—home physicians failed to afford relief. A friend induced me to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. The effect was wonderful. When I had taken two bottles I was cured and have had no trouble since. I write for he benefit of others.

Samuel White, a life convict, of Columbus, Ohio, was pardoned in May, 1871, on condition that he would abstain from strong drink for the remainder of his life. He kept the pledge for eighteen years, but last week, on the occasion of his daughter's wedding, he went off on a protracted spree, and is now back in prison again.

The brigs Alice and Romance, with 124 Navassa rioters on board, arrived in Baltimore Friday. The vessels were towed in from Cape Henry by United States Revenue steamer Ewing. United States officials arrested all the rioters.

A Long Island hospital surgeon has undertaken to make a new nose for a woman with a live chicken's breast bone.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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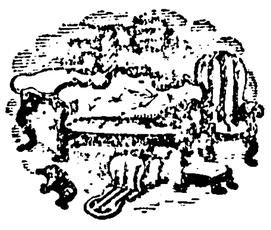

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Hungarian laborers employed in laying railroad tracks from Ashley to Mountain Top live in shanties on the hillside about Georgetown, one mile east of Wilkesbarre. Thursday night a drunken factional fight broke out among them in which over one hundred men were engaged, and the mountain side resounded with their wild yells, curses and imprecations. Stones, clubs, revolvers and knives were used with terrible effect, and twelve men were badly wounded, four of whom will probably die. All of the injured were cared for by their respective friends. A dozen of the ringleaders were arrested Friday on warrants and held to await further developments.

Of course the idea of the Eiffel tower originated in this universal Yankee nation. M. Eiffel, in a paper he has just read, says that his first suggestion of the tower came from an article by Mr. David Reeves, president of the Phœnix Bridge Company, which appeared in the Scientific American, Jan. 24, 1874. In this article Mr. Reeves proposed for the Philadelphia centennial of 1876 a tower 1,000 feet high and 150 feet in diameter at the circular base. M. Eiffel improved upon Mr. Reeves' design and made his tower architecturally beautiful; but the first and original conception, as he himself freely admits, was the offspring of American genius.

The Catholic Hierarchy centennial celebration in Baltimore, for which preparations have been making for several months, under the general directions of Cardinal Gibbon, will be one of the most brilliant and interesting church celebrations that has ever taken place in the United States in view of the number of prelates and others of rank and dignity, who will be present. Cardinal Gibbon has received acceptances of invitations to attend from 80 bishops and others of high rank, including Cardinal Taschereau of Canada, and archbishops and bishops from Mexico.

A one-year-old child of James Guinin, residing at Montery, four miles west of Kutztown, Pa., was fatally burned through the upsetting of a coal oil lamp, Friday. The child was left alone in a room for a few moments, when, in clutching at a table cover, it pulled over the lamp, which exploded and set fire to the little one's clothes, The child was so badly burned that death resulted in a few hours.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.—Since the introduction of the famous Puritan cough and consumption cure in this vicinity the death rate from consumption has decreased wonderfully, it never fails to effect a cure. Price 25 cents. Try it.

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has done more to relieve the suffering of mankind than all other medicines, it cures all stomach and liver troubles. Trial bottles free at Barnitz's drug store.

Over a dozen residents of forest City, a mining village, six miles north of Carbondale, have been poisoned last week by eating cheese. The first person who felt the effects of the cheese was taken with cramps about three hours after eating it. The case was a puzzling one, and the physicians did not know how to account for the sudden illness. Other cases with similar symptoms were soon reported. The cramps were accompanied by violent vomiting that racked the system of the patient, and caused the most intense suffering. An investigation traced the source of the trouble to cheese bought from a local dealer. None of the affected have died, and they are all on the road to recovery.

The Standard Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, an organization for the insurance of horses, failed at Reading four months ago. The receiver, Peter W. Fisher, was unable to find assets, excepting the office safe and furniture, with many thousands of dollars of liabilities. A large number of suits have already been entered against policy holders for unpaid assessments, and all of these, as far as heard by aldermen and justices of the peace, have been decided in favor of the company. A large number of similar suits are to to follow. The company had its principal offices in Reading and Philadelphia, and its failure is attributed to disagreement among the officers and unusual mortality among the horses.

The costliest luxury in which a nation can indulge is one of the modern war-ships. A century ago $300,000 was great price for a warship. England's most formidable one, the Royal George, cost less than $350,000. Now an ordinary naval vessel costs a million and a half, while $4,313,970 was paid for the construction of the Trafalgar, of the British navy. When civilization advanced to that point when governments can govern themselves without the assistance of powder, there will be a mighty sum of money to pass over to the cause of education, religion and better public roads.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has recently decided that a contract between husband and wife, whereby it was agreed to drop all matters of dispute, to refrain from scolding, fault-finding and anger, and live together as husband and wife, and that the wife should keep her home in a comfortable condition, that the husband should provide all the necessary expenses of the family, and pay his wife in addition a certain sum per month, is contrary to public policy, and will not be enforced by a court of law.

The wall of a building that was being erected alongside of a carpet factory in Glasgow, Scotland, was blown down Friday. An immense mass of debris fell on the roof of the weaving department of the factory crushing it in, and burying fifty girls and women. It is probable that forty of those buried are dead.

A FORTUNATE YOUNG LADY.—Miss Jennie Martin, 170 North St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y., says: I suffered long from kidney complaints—home physicians failed to afford relief. A friend induced me to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. The effect was wonderful. When I had taken two bottles I was cured and have had no trouble since. I write for he benefit of others.

Samuel White, a life convict, of Columbus, Ohio, was pardoned in May, 1871, on condition that he would abstain from strong drink for the remainder of his life. He kept the pledge for eighteen years, but last week, on the occasion of his daughter's wedding, he went off on a protracted spree, and is now back in prison again.

The brigs Alice and Romance, with 124 Navassa rioters on board, arrived in Baltimore Friday. The vessels were towed in from Cape Henry by United States Revenue steamer Ewing. United States officials arrested all the rioters.

A Long Island hospital surgeon has undertaken to make a new nose for a woman with a live chicken's breast bone.

A SONG TO THE WORLD.

A song to the world—the beautiful world—
In spite of its clouds and its cares,
Its trials and pains, its shames and its stains,
Its cruel deceits and its snares.
With all its sad faults, 'tis the best world we have—
'Tis the only one given to man—
So let us accept it, with thanks, as it is,
And enjoy it as long as we can.
Then away with the cynic who cavils at life,
And wishes his day at an end!
Never yield to despair, but patiently bear
Such mishaps as man cannot mend.

What miner who works the auriferous earth,
Its glittering store to unfold,
Would be sour in mood, if the yield had was good,
Because he found dross with the gold?
Then while you are working the vast mine of life,
Be humble, content and resigned—
Never worry nor fret: take the best you can get,
And whistle the worst down the wind.
Then away with the cynic, etc.

We were put here to struggle—'twas heaven's decree—
Each man has his mission to fill—
Misfortunes may fret us, temptations beset us,
But we are God's children still.
When ill fortune meets us and enmity greets us,
We should then on ourselves most rely—
Be brave! for it takes, when the storm on us breaks,
More courage to live than to die.
Then away with the cynic, etc.

'Tis a glorious world, if we look at it right,
And we should rejoice to be in it—
There are birds in each grove, there are sweethearts to love,
And success, if we struggle to win it.
So let us determine that, happen what may,
We will stay with the weeds and the flowers,
And the friends and the foes, and the joys and the woes,
Which make up this great world of ours.
Then away with the cynic, etc.

What folly to look on the dark side of life,
While the world is refulgent with light!
Creep out of the shade, and stand up undismayed,
In the raiment of reason bedight!
There is room for us all on this wide-spreading earth,
So, with Charity's banner unfurled,
Let us join in one cry, while old Time hurries by,
"Three cheers for this beautiful world!"
Then away with the cynic, etc.

—*Francis S. Smith, in New York Weekly.*

THE LOST SHIP.

In the month of June, 1854, the English brig Ben Hammond, Captain John E. Clark, passed through the Straits of Sunda on her way into the Indian Ocean, bound for Melbourne. The crew, all told, numbered eleven people, and the brig had a micellaneous cargo. She signaled "All well" when going through the straits, and that was the last heard of her for five months. Then a sailor named Charles Renfoe arrived at Sydney, and told a very curious story.

About forty miles off the straits the brig fell in with a small sandal wood trader in a sinking condition. She was carrying a lot of natives from one of the islands of Sumatra to some port in Java, and had sprung a leak. The brig had either to stand by or take her people off, and Captain Clark decided upon the former course. The brig had struck a log or some other floating obstruction while sailing at a fast rate, and had been badly damaged about the bows. This occurred in the early morning, and it was just at sunset that the brig came up with her. The injured craft had been creeping in for the Java coast, but as wind and current were against her she had made very slow progress. Her pumps were so small that they would not throw out what a quarter-inch hole would let in, and crew and passengers were badly rattled. It was a beautiful evening, with every prospect of continued good weather, and the first mate and five of the men went aboard of the trader to help him make repairs. In the course of four hours they returned aboard with the news that the small craft was now tight and dry, and they brought with them several bottles of wine and some dried fruits as presents from her Captain.

Captain Clark was a kind-hearted man, and as the men returned aboard he distributed one bottle of wine and a share of the fruit among the men. The brig and trader had been slowly drifting off before a light wind during the repairs, but now each hauled back to her course and they were soon separated. Renfoe had not been feeling well during the day, and he was the only man who did not partake of the stuff sent aboard. It was his watch below after midnight, and he had been asleep about an hour when he was aroused by confusion aboard. Every man on watch below was suffering with cramps and vomiting, and he went on deck to find the same state of affairs prevailing. Captain and mates were down, as well as the men, and the man at the wheel fell to the deck and began rolling around just as Renfoe came on deck. While the brig had all plain sail on her the breeze was light, and as the wheel was made fast, she took care of herself.

There was no doubt that the crew had been poisoned by the wine or fruit, though the trader must have been entirely innocent of any such intent after the services they had rendered. Recourse was had to the medicine chest, but nothing seemed to act as an antidote. The agony of the men increased with time, and by three o'clock in the morning four of the foremost hands were dead, while the others were without hope. Renfoe was dazed and helpless, and he could do nothing but pity the poor fellows around him. Half an hour after sunrise he was the only living man aboard the brig, and as he saw one after another pass away his feelings were wrought up to such a pitch that he almost lost his mind. He could not give a clear account of what followed. He could not say whether he deserted the brig that day or a week subsequently. He did not remember whether he threw the bodies overboard or left them where they lay. Time was a blank to him for the next ten days, when he was picked up by a trader two hundred miles below the straits and twenty miles off the Java coast. He was then afloat in the brig's yawl, and had neither water nor provisions. His talk was flighty and received little attention, and he was carried to one of the eastern islands and was there seriously ill for a month with fever. When he began to mend of that the particulars of the tragedy came back to him, but as the brig had not been seen by any of the traders his story was not believed. He worked his way down to Timor, and from thence across to Port Darwin, and he finally got ship from there around to Melbourne.

The Ben Hammond had been reported lost in the Indian Ocean, but her fate was considered a mystery. Vessels which had preceded and followed her had met with the most favorable weather, and there was much speculation as to what had brought about her loss. Renfoe's story explained a portion of the mystery, and several crafts were sent out to search for the brig. She could not be found or heard of, and it was at last concluded that she had gone to the bottom.

In the month of June, 1865, eleven years later, I passed through the Straits of Sunda on the English ship Prince John, bound for the port of Melbourne. We had scarcely cleared the Java cape when it came on to blow a gale from the west. The gale increased to a hurricane after a few hours, and, although we kept the old ship afloat, she was driven a long ways to the east. We had a terrific wind and sea for four days, and by that time, our drift had carried us well down to the eastern end of Java. One morning, about 9 o'clock, just after I had heard the Captain say that the gale was breaking, we were boarded by a sea which swept the ship from stem to stern. We were lying to, you understand, with the usual watch on deck. Three of us were carried overboard by the wave, but I did not see either of the others. I was whirled end over end and buffetted about until I thought I should drown before I had seen the surface, but after a time I was heaved up to daylight, and I had no sooner got my eyes clear than I saw one of our quarter boats close to me. It had been torn loose by the same wave, and was floating right side up, but full of water. I got hold of it, and after resting a bit I pulled myself in and secured myself by a lashing to one of the thwarts. The waves ran over me at brief intervals, but the weight of the water held the boat down until she drove like a log, and she could not therefore upset as she turned broadside to the sea.

It was, as I said, about 9 o'clock when I went overboard. At about 4 in the afternoon I sighted land to the north, and an hour later I found myself driving between two islands. Half an hour later a current set me to the right, and I drove in for the land and brought up at the head of a bay or inlet half a mile long and not over two hundred feet wide. Hard aground at the head of this bay, with her bowsprit touching the trees on the trees on the shore, was the old Ben Hammond, the long-lost and almost-forgotten brig. I drove right in past her, and was heaved on the sands by the swell, and the first thing I did was to sit down and wonder whether I was really in my senses or had gone daft. There rested the old brig on an even keel, masts standing as plumb as ever, yards braced as they were left years before, but the sails rotted and blown away, and many ropes broken and frayed and streaming in the wind. I had heard of her loss, and had read Renfoe's story as related by the papers, and it took the pluck out of me to find her there. Indeed I was so awed and overcome that I did not dare board her that night, but made my bed on the sands and slept soundly till morning. I had secured my yawl when I drove in, and as I came to examine it next morning I found it almost free from injury, while the mast and sail and tiller were secure under the thwarts. By this time the gale was over, and I was surprised to see how far the water had fallen away from the beach.

My next move after inspecting the yawl was to board the brig. This was an easy matter, as the water at low tide did not reach her foremast. I was desperately afraid of facing a skeleton as I drew my head above the rail, and I made a lengthy survey before I dropped to the deck. There was a great deal of litter about, and much of the exposed woodwork had begun to decay. A more lonesome sight one could not find. I moved slowly from stem to stern, and was relieved when no ghostly relic of the dead presented itself. The brig had the old-fashioned fo'castle, and I noticed that the slide over the opening was secured. The cabin doors were also shut. I dreaded to make a further investigation, but hunger and peace of mind compelled me, and I finally entered the cabin. The medicine chest was upset in the main cabin or eating room, and the bottles scattered about the floor. There was a spread on the table, but it was black with mould, and, after a brief look, I had to retire until the fresh air could drive out the heavy odors. By and by I returned, and when I had looked into the berths and found no mouldering skeletons, a great load was taken off my mind. I had, however, to examine the fo'castle yet, but, being encouraged by what I had failed to find in the cabin, I made short work of it. Not a body had been left aboard. Renfoe must have heaved the dead overboard before he left the brig, although he had no recollection of the act.

In the cook's galley I found everything in good order, and when I looked over the stores in the pantry everything smelled and tasted as wholesome as if only a week out of the warehouse. Within an hour from the time I boarded her I was eating a breakfast prepared in the galley and was feeling quite at home. When I had satisfied my hunger I opened up the hatches and the cabin skylight, and then turned to and cleared the deck of much of its litter. When things looked a bit more trim I went down and got the chart showing the Sunda Islands, and, after a little calculation, I located myself as being on the west side of Lombak Island. It was not the main island, exactly, but one lying so close to it that it went by the same name, and was separated only by half a mile of shallow water. Lombak proper was inhabited, but for many years past the western end of the island had been avoided on account of a plague starting there and sweeping off hundreds of natives. It seemed strange that some of trading craft had not entered the strait and caught sight of the brig, and stranger yet how the craft got in there. The chart made it plainer. A westerly gale created a strong current through the straits, and one which made its influence felt for several miles off the coast. In ordinary weather, with ordinary depth of water, the channel was dangerous to any craft, many ledges and bars being shown. I suppose the brig's sails helped her along, and she got just the right slant at the proper time to carry her into the bay and beach herself. The spot was sheltered by the trees, and one would have had to be very close to see her.

I got hold of the manifest and also inspected the hold, and I found she had a valuable cargo, and one which had not been damaged $10 worth. There were four or five steam engines, a great lot of agricultural tools, furniture in the rough, woodenware of all sorts, scores of cases of boots and shoes and dry goods, and enough, in fact, to make up a cargo valued at $135,000. The brig was as dry as a bone, and after a little ventilation and disinfecting she smelled as sweet as a peach. I was a week aboard of her before I decided what to do. The small boat was in good condition, and I took on water and provisions, and one morning ran down the straits to the north for the Flores Seas, feeling quite sure of meeting some British vessel before crossing to Borneo. I had scarcely left my island behind when I saw H. M. S. the Dragon bound to the East, and by midafternoon was aboard of her. After sending me back with a guard to hold the brig, she returned to Surabaja, on the north coast of Java, and reported to the Consul, and within a month everything had been removed from the old Ben Hammond and she was left to decay. Her cargo insurance had been paid, but everything was recovered in such fine order that the loss was trifling.—*New York Sun.*

Fattening Slaves to Kill.

Fattening slaves in a park and feeding them up like animals destined for the table, and then leading them to a shambles where they are slaughtered like oxen, cut into pieces and shared bit by bit among hungry cannibals—such is the practice which is permitted, according to M. Fondese, a French explorer, in some of the French, Belgian, Portuguese and even British territories in Ubanghi. M. Fondese was sent out three years ago by the French Government to discover the sources of the Niariguillon, and having returned after the successful accomplishment of his task, he hastens to tell his countrymen all about the terrible things which he has seen in his travels.

The "fattening parks" or paddocks are, he says, to be seen in each village, and contain men and women who have been taken in war. The poor wretches take their doom philosophically, and some of them to whom M. Fondese offered freedom actually refused it. They eat, drink, dance and sing until the head "Fetishman" comes round, accompanied by an orchestra of tom-tom and tin-kettle players, selects a sufficiently fat specimen, carries him or her to the market place of the village, and splits his or her head with a hatchet or scythe-like knife. The eyes and tongue of the victim are given to the "boss" fetish and the rest of the body is divided among the anthropophagi.—*London Telegraph.*

A Fortune for Somebody.

A splendid nugget of nearly pure gold, weighing 461 ounces, has just been found close to Tarnagulla, in Victoria, Australia. The locality of the find is a gully known as Ironbark. The sinking is about four feet, and many nuggets of smaller size have been found near the spot.

In poultry circles the old hen generally proves her good standing by her setting.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Surah silk will be very popular this winter.

Strings of gold beads are worn as necklaces.

The only blondes in Costa Rica are foreigners.

There are 275 women preachers in the United States.

The demand for colored pearls is said to greatly exceed the supply.

On Mme. Modjeska's farm in California are 800 hives of Italian bees.

Much passementerie of a rich kind lavished on the new mantles.

Tulle bonnets will be very much worn this winter for dress occasion.

Alice Liebmann, aged nine, is astonishing London critics with her skill on the violin.

Princess Maud of Wales, who is about nineteen years of age, is her mother's amanuensis.

Mrs. Henry S. Kimball, of West Philadelphia, is receiving the credit of originating Memorial Day.

Fifty thousand women are reported as having voted at the recent school elections held in Kansas.

A bonbonniere of frosted gold with a miniature set about with diamonds to form the lid is a novelty.

Among the minor features of forthcoming fashions are short jackets of the zouave variety, rounded, pointed and square.

Swallows, said to be birds of good luck, are now playing an important part in the decoration of the newest fashionable stationery.

Mrs. Susa Young Gates, daughter of Brigham Young, is to be the editor of a young ladies' magazine to be published in Salt Lake City.

Fanny Forrester, the Lancashire poetess who has just died, belonged to the working classes, and at an early age developed a taste for poetry.

A new Queen chain pendant, which should be well received by the superstitious is a combination of a horseshoe, a wish bone and a four leaf clover.

Three Polish sisters, the Mlles. Welt, of Czernovieg, have recently graduated from the Vienna Medical University, and two of them will practice in this country.

Two widow ladies of St. Louis, who were prominent in social circles, have entered convents in that city. They are Mrs. T. C. Mitchell and Mrs. Julia Rogers.

All the lovely tints of lilac, mauve and heliotrope are suddenly restored to their old-time popularity. Some of the new dyes shade exquisitely into faint tints of old rose.

The handsome Louis Quatorze vest of embroidered crepe de Chine, cut to fall low and broad below the waist, is a feature of stylish redingote gowns for afternoon receptions.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer says: "Women live in their houses more than men; what more fitting than that they should design them?" Mrs. Clymer advocates the study of architecture by women.

Short-waisted, long-skirted dresses, worn with guimpes, are still the favored style for little girls. The only garnitures are narrow shoulder puffs, and rows of velvet ribbon on waist and skirt.

During the last twenty-five years Queen Victoria has taken 447 agricultural prizes with stock from her Windor farms. She takes great interest in cattle shows, and is a good judge of Shorthorns and Jerseys.

Riding habits for park and suburban wear this season are of light weight black or dark blue Melton, and made up severely plain. For country wear fine diagonal cloths are used, in light grays and dust colors.

Among the newest new colors are "soap-blue," a soft, dull-gray blue, "oak heart" a pink with hints of red and yellow, and dried "roseleaf," which reproduces faintly the faint yellow cream of the dead petals.

Carved or chased gold jewelry set with small brilliants and pearls represents a class of personal adornments everywhere popular, meeting, as it does, the demand for decorative effect at a comparatively small cost.

Sleeves of a different color and material seem to be fast becoming a positive craze, and French dressmakers use black sleeves with even the most delicate colors which, though a striking contrast, is not in good taste.

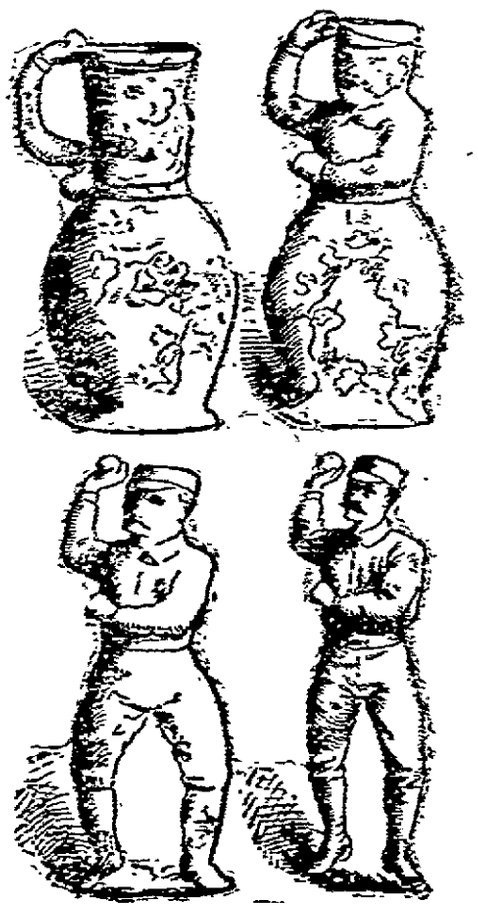
Leather trimmings will be considerably worn in skirt bands, waistcoats and collars and cuffs, the latter being on sale in the London shops in varying shades of gray, brown, green, red and black, with ornamental stitching.

The present style of dress bodice favors the wearing of neck ornaments. The consequences is an increased popularity of gold beads and necklaces of every description. For day wear are tiny little neck chains with daisy or mignonette pendants enameled in natural colors.

A countess whose affairs have recently been brought into court in Paris is recorded as having spent during a year $13,000 on dresses, $8200 on jewelry, $3400 on millinery, $1000 on photographs, $40 on boots, $50 on scent and $20 on books.

Green, especially of the moss linden and grey reseda shades, will still remain a favorite color for handsome visiting and carriage costumes of cloth and velvet, and there will be many combinations of green with other colors, notably with Suede, apricot, peach and copper red.

The Evolution of the Pitcher.



Valuable Find in a Cave.

A large cave sparkling with gold, silver and sapphires, has been discovered in the Lincoln mine at San Pedro, New Mexico, which has long produced ore of great value. The cave is about 100 feet long by fifty wide, and the sides are thickly studded with the precious metals and stones, while bowlders of carbonate were found scattered on the floor. The company only recently refused $250,000 for this mine.

A Happy Thought.

Amateur Sportsman—"Pat, I knocked feathers out of him that time."

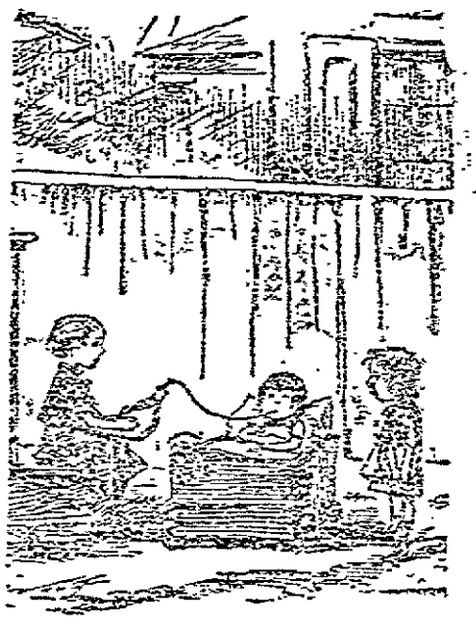
Pat—"Yis, sor, an' if ye'll kape it up ye'll knock 'em all out, an' thin we kin ketch him, sor."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

A Promising Artist.

Michael Angelo Dabbs, the infant son of that well known artist, V. Titian Dabbs, has already begun to show great power in drawing.—*Life.*

THE English and Italian Government have signed a more stringent anti-slavery convention than has hitherto existed. The new convention declares the slave traffic to be an act of piracy, and enables cruisers to deal more promptly with captured slavers. The Mediterranean is excluded from the operations of the treaty.

Inciting to Rebellion.



Young Firebrand—"What! are they keeping you on a milk diet yet? Why don't you kick?" "I did, an' I got meat an' crackers the very next day!"—*Life.*

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In the month of June, 1854, the English brig Ben Hammond, Captain John E. Clark, passed through the Straits of Sunda on her way into the Indian Ocean, bound for Melbourne. The crew, all told, numbered eleven people, and the brig had a micellaneous cargo. She signaled "All well" when going through the straits, and that was the last heard of her for five months. Then a sailor named Charles Renfoe arrived at Sydney, and told a very curious story.

About forty miles off the straits the brig fell in with a small sandal wood trader in a sinking condition. She was carrying a lot of natives from one of the islands of Sumatra to some port in Java, and had sprung a leak. The brig had either to stand by or take her people off, and Captain Clark decided upon the former course. The brig had struck a log or some other floating obstruction while sailing at a fast rate, and had been badly damaged about the bows. This occurred in the early morning, and it was just at sunset that the brig came up with her. The injured craft had been creeping in for the Java coast, but as wind and current were against her she had made very slow progress. Her pumps were so small that they would not throw out what a quarter-inch hole would let in, and crew and passengers were badly rattled. It was a beautiful evening, with every prospect of continued good weather, and the first mate and five of the men went aboard of the trader to help him make repairs. In the course of four hours they returned aboard with the news that the small craft was now tight and dry, and they brought with them several bottles of wine and some dried fruits as presents from her Captain.

Captain Clark was a kind-hearted man, and as the men returned aboard he distributed one bottle of wine and a share of the fruit among the men. The brig and trader had been slowly drifting off before a light wind during the repairs, but now each hauled back to her course and they were soon separated. Renfoe had not been feeling well during the day, and he was the only man who did not partake of the stuff sent aboard. It was his watch below after midnight, and he had been asleep about an hour when he was aroused by confusion aboard. Every man on watch below was suffering with cramps and vomiting, and he went on deck to find the same state of affairs prevailing. Captain and mates were down, as well as the men, and the man at the wheel fell to the deck and began rolling around just as Renfoe came on deck. While the brig had all plain sail on her the breeze was light, and as the wheel was made fast, she took care of herself.

There was no doubt that the crew had been poisoned by the wine or fruit, though the trader must have been entirely innocent of any such intent after the services they had rendered. Recourse was had to the medicine chest, but nothing seemed to act as an antidote. The agony of the men increased with time, and by three o'clock in the morning four of the foremost hands were dead, while the others were without hope. Renfoe was dazed and helpless, and he could do nothing but pity the poor fellows around him. Half an hour after sunrise he was the only living man aboard the brig, and as he saw one after another pass away his feelings were wrought up to such a pitch that he almost lost his mind. He could not give a clear account of what followed. He could not say whether he deserted the brig that day or a week subsequently. He did not remember whether he threw the bodies overboard or left them where they lay. Time was a blank to him for the next ten days, when he was picked up by a trader two hundred miles below the straits and twenty miles off the Java coast. He was then afloat in the brig's yawl, and had neither water nor provisions. His talk was flighty and received little attention, and he was carried to one of the eastern islands and was there seriously ill for a month with fever. When he began to mend of that the particulars of the tragedy came back to him, but as the brig had not been seen by any of the traders his story was not believed. He worked his way down to Timor, and from thence across to Port Darwin, and he finally got ship from there around to Melbourne.

The Ben Hammond had been reported lost in the Indian Ocean, but her fate was considered a mystery. Vessels which had preceded and followed her had met with the most favorable weather, and there was much speculation as to what had brought about her loss. Renfoe's story explained a portion of the mystery, and several crafts were sent out to search for the brig. She could not be found or heard of, and it was at last concluded that she had gone to the bottom.

In the month of June, 1865, eleven years later, I passed through the Straits of Sunda on the English ship Prince John, bound for the port of Melbourne. We had scarcely cleared the Java cape when it came on to blow a gale from the west. The gale increased to a hurricane after a few hours, and, although we kept the old ship afloat, she was driven a long ways to the east. We had a terrific wind and sea for four days, and by that time, our drift had carried us well down to the eastern end of Java. One morning, about 9 o'clock, just after I had heard the Captain say that the gale was breaking, we were boarded by a sea which swept the ship from stem to stern. We were lying to, you understand, with the usual watch on deck. Three of us were carried overboard by the wave, but I did not see either of the others. I was whirled end over end and buffetted about until I thought I should drown before I had seen the surface, but after a time I was heaved up to daylight, and I had no sooner got my eyes clear than I saw one of our quarter boats close to me. It had been torn loose by the same wave, and was floating right side up, but full of water. I got hold of it, and after resting a bit I pulled myself in and secured myself by a lashing to one of the thwarts. The waves ran over me at brief intervals, but the weight of the water held the boat down until she drove like a log, and she could not therefore upset as she turned broadside to the sea.

It was, as I said, about 9 o'clock when I went overboard. At about 4 in the afternoon I sighted land to the north, and an hour later I found myself driving between two islands. Half an hour later a current set me to the right, and I drove in for the land and brought up at the head of a bay or inlet half a mile long and not over two hundred feet wide. Hard aground at the head of this bay, with her bowsprit touching the trees on the trees on the shore, was the old Ben Hammond, the long-lost and almost-forgotten brig. I drove right in past her, and was heaved on the sands by the swell, and the first thing I did was to sit down and wonder whether I was really in my senses or had gone daft. There rested the old brig on an even keel, masts standing as plumb as ever, yards braced as they were left years before, but the sails rotted and blown away, and many ropes broken and frayed and streaming in the wind. I had heard of her loss, and had read Renfoe's story as related by the papers, and it took the pluck out of me to find her there. Indeed I was so awed and overcome that I did not dare board her that night, but made my bed on the sands and slept soundly till morning. I had secured my yawl when I drove in, and as I came to examine it next morning I found it almost free from injury, while the mast and sail and tiller were secure under the thwarts. By this time the gale was over, and I was surprised to see how far the water had fallen away from the beach.

My next move after inspecting the yawl was to board the brig. This was an easy matter, as the water at low tide did not reach her foremast. I was desperately afraid of facing a skeleton as I drew my head above the rail, and I made a lengthy survey before I dropped to the deck. There was a great deal of litter about, and much of the exposed woodwork had begun to decay. A more lonesome sight one could not find. I moved slowly from stem to stern, and was relieved when no ghostly relic of the dead presented itself. The brig had the old-fashioned fo'castle, and I noticed that the slide over the opening was secured. The cabin doors were also shut. I dreaded to make a further investigation, but hunger and peace of mind compelled me, and I finally entered the cabin. The medicine chest was upset in the main cabin or eating room, and the bottles scattered about the floor. There was a spread on the table, but it was black with mould, and, after a brief look, I had to retire until the fresh air could drive out the heavy odors. By and by I returned, and when I had looked into the berths and found no mouldering skeletons, a great load was taken off my mind. I had, however, to examine the fo'castle yet, but, being encouraged by what I had failed to find in the cabin, I made short work of it. Not a body had been left aboard. Renfoe must have heaved the dead overboard before he left the brig, although he had no recollection of the act.

In the cook's galley I found everything in good order, and when I looked over the stores in the pantry everything smelled and tasted as wholesome as if only a week out of the warehouse. Within an hour from the time I boarded her I was eating a breakfast prepared in the galley and was feeling quite at home. When I had satisfied my hunger I opened up the hatches and the cabin skylight, and then turned to and cleared the deck of much of its litter. When things looked a bit more trim I went down and got the chart showing the Sunda Islands, and, after a little calculation, I located myself as being on the west side of Lombak Island. It was not the main island, exactly, but one lying so close to it that it went by the same name, and was separated only by half a mile of shallow water. Lombak proper was inhabited, but for many years past the western end of the island had been avoided on account of a plague starting there and sweeping off hundreds of natives. It seemed strange that some of trading craft had not entered the strait and caught sight of the brig, and stranger yet how the craft got in there. The chart made it plainer. A westerly gale created a strong current through the straits, and one which made its influence felt for several miles off the coast. In ordinary weather, with ordinary depth of water, the channel was dangerous to any craft, many ledges and bars being shown. I suppose the brig's sails helped her along, and she got just the right slant at the proper time to carry her into the bay and beach herself. The spot was sheltered by the trees, and one would have had to be very close to see her.

I got hold of the manifest and also inspected the hold, and I found she had a valuable cargo, and one which had not been damaged $10 worth. There were four or five steam engines, a great lot of agricultural tools, furniture in the rough, woodenware of all sorts, scores of cases of boots and shoes and dry goods, and enough, in fact, to make up a cargo valued at $135,000. The brig was as dry as a bone, and after a little ventilation and disinfecting she smelled as sweet as a peach. I was a week aboard of her before I decided what to do. The small boat was in good condition, and I took on water and provisions, and one morning ran down the straits to the north for the Flores Seas, feeling quite sure of meeting some British vessel before crossing to Borneo. I had scarcely left my island behind when I saw H. M. S. the Dragon bound to the East, and by midafternoon was aboard of her. After sending me back with a guard to hold the brig, she returned to Surabaja, on the north coast of Java, and reported to the Consul, and within a month everything had been removed from the old Ben Hammond and she was left to decay. Her cargo insurance had been paid, but everything was recovered in such fine order that the loss was trifling.—*New York Sun.*

Fattening Slaves to Kill.

Fattening slaves in a park and feeding them up like animals destined for the table, and then leading them to a shambles where they are slaughtered like oxen, cut into pieces and shared bit by bit among hungry cannibals—such is the practice which is permitted, according to M. Fondese, a French explorer, in some of the French, Belgian, Portuguese and even British territories in Ubanghi. M. Fondese was sent out three years ago by the French Government to discover the sources of the Niariguillon, and having returned after the successful accomplishment of his task, he hastens to tell his countrymen all about the terrible things which he has seen in his travels.

The "fattening parks" or paddocks are, he says, to be seen in each village, and contain men and women who have been taken in war. The poor wretches take their doom philosophically, and some of them to whom M. Fondese offered freedom actually refused it. They eat, drink, dance and sing until the head "Fetishman" comes round, accompanied by an orchestra of tom-tom and tin-kettle players, selects a sufficiently fat specimen, carries him or her to the market place of the village, and splits his or her head with a hatchet or scythe-like knife. The eyes and tongue of the victim are given to the "boss" fetish and the rest of the body is divided among the anthropophagi.—*London Telegraph.*

A Fortune for Somebody.

A splendid nugget of nearly pure gold, weighing 461 ounces, has just been found close to Tarnagulla, in Victoria, Australia. The locality of the find is a gully known as Ironbark. The sinking is about four feet, and many nuggets of smaller size have been found near the spot.

In poultry circles the old hen generally proves her good standing by her setting.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Surah silk will be very popular this winter.

Strings of gold beads are worn as necklaces.

The only blondes in Costa Rica are foreigners.

There are 275 women preachers in the United States.

The demand for colored pearls is said to greatly exceed the supply.

On Mme. Modjeska's farm in California are 800 hives of Italian bees.

Much passementerie of a rich kind lavished on the new mantles.

Tulle bonnets will be very much worn this winter for dress occasion.

Alice Liebmann, aged nine, is astonishing London critics with her skill on the violin.

Princess Maud of Wales, who is about nineteen years of age, is her mother's amanuensis.

Mrs. Henry S. Kimball, of West Philadelphia, is receiving the credit of originating Memorial Day.

Fifty thousand women are reported as having voted at the recent school elections held in Kansas.

A bonbonniere of frosted gold with a miniature set about with diamonds to form the lid is a novelty.

Among the minor features of forthcoming fashions are short jackets of the zouave variety, rounded, pointed and square.

Swallows, said to be birds of good luck, are now playing an important part in the decoration of the newest fashionable stationery.

Mrs. Susa Young Gates, daughter of Brigham Young, is to be the editor of a young ladies' magazine to be published in Salt Lake City.

Fanny Forrester, the Lancashire poetess who has just died, belonged to the working classes, and at an early age developed a taste for poetry.

A new Queen chain pendant, which should be well received by the superstitious is a combination of a horseshoe, a wish bone and a four leaf clover.

Three Polish sisters, the Mlles. Welt, of Czernovicg, have recently graduated from the Vienna Medical University, and two of them will practice in this country.

Two widow ladies of St. Louis, who were prominent in social circles, have entered convents in that city. They are Mrs. T. C. Mitchell and Mrs. Julia Rogers.

All the lovely tints of lilac, mauve and heliotrope are suddenly restored to their old-time popularity. Some of the new dyes shade exquisitely into faint tints of old rose.

The handsome Louis Quatorze vest of embroidered crepe de Chine, cut to fall low and broad below the waist, is a feature of stylish redingote gowns for afternoon receptions.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer says: "Women live in their houses more than men; what more fitting than that they should design them?" Mrs. Clymer advocates the study of architecture by women.

Short-waisted, long-skirted dresses, worn with guimpes, are still the favored style for little girls. The only garnitures are narrow shoulder puffs, and rows of velvet ribbon on waist and skirt.

During the last twenty-five years Queen Victoria has taken 447 agricultural prizes with stock from her Windor farms. She takes great interest in cattle shows, and is a good judge of Shorthorns and Jerseys.

Riding habits for park and suburban wear this season are of light weight black or dark blue Melton, and made up severely plain. For country wear fine diagonal cloths are used, in light grays and dust colors.

Among the newest new colors are "soap-blue," a soft, dull-gray blue, "oak heart" a pink with hints of red and yellow, and dried "roseleaf," which reproduces faintly the faint yellow cream of the dead petals.

Carved or chased gold jewelry set with small brilliants and pearls represents a class of personal adornments everywhere popular, meeting, as it does, the demand for decorative effect at a comparatively small cost.

Sleeves of a different color and material seem to be fast becoming a positive craze, and French dressmakers use black sleeves with even the most delicate colors which, though a striking contrast, is not in good taste.

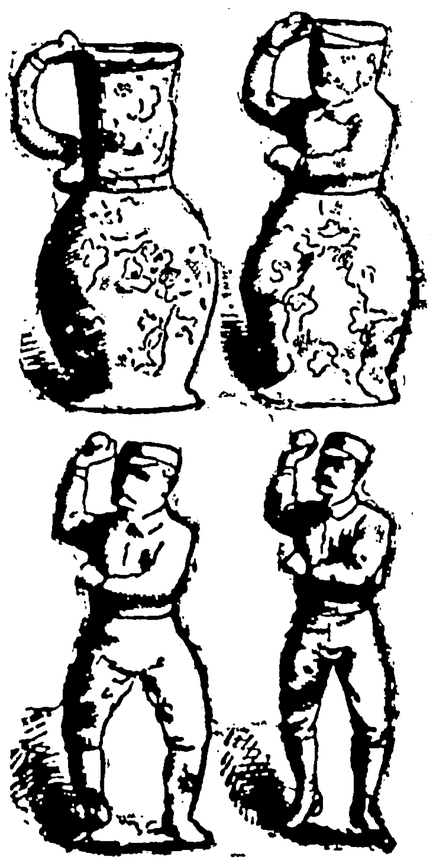
Leather trimmings will be considerably worn in skirt bands, waistcoats and collars and cuffs, the latter being on sale in the London shops in varying shades of gray, brown, green, red and black, with ornamental stitching.

The present style of dress bodice favors the wearing of neck ornaments. The consequences is an increased popularity of gold beads and necklaces of every description. For day wear are tiny little neck chains with daisy or mignonette pendants enameled in natural colors.

A countess whose affairs have recently been brought into court in Paris is recorded as having spent during a year $13,000 on dresses, $8200 on jewelry, $3400 on millinery, $1000 on photographs, $40 on boots, $50 on scent and $20 on books.

Green, especially of the moss linden and grey reseda shades, will still remain a favorite color for handsome visiting and carriage costumes of cloth and velvet, and there will be many combinations of green with other colors, notably with Suede, apricot, peach and copper red.

The Evolution of the Pitcher.



Valuable Find in a Cave.

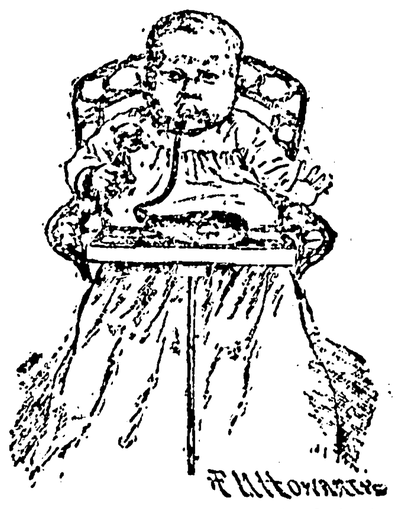
A large cave sparkling with gold, silver and sapphires, has been discovered in the Lincoln mine at San Pedro, New Mexico, which has long produced ore of great value. The cave is about 100 feet long by fifty wide, and the sides are thickly studded with the precious metals and stones, while bowlders of carbonate were found scattered on the floor. The company only recently refused $250,000 for this mine.

A Happy Thought.

Amateur Sportsman—"Pat, I knocked feathers out of him that time."

Pat—"Yis, sor, an' if ye'll kape it up ye'll knock 'em all out, an' thin we kin ketch him, sor."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

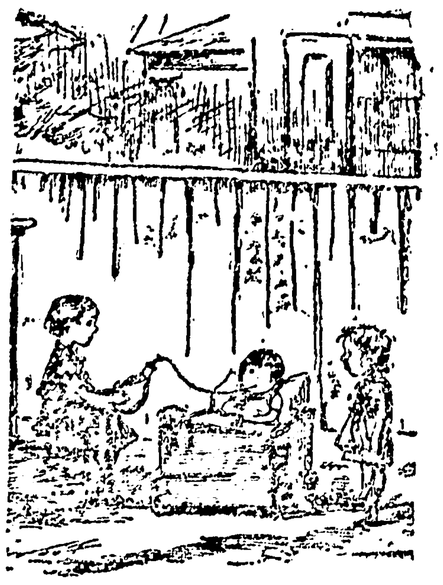
A Promising Artist.



Michael Angelo Dabbs, the infant son of that well known artist, V. Titian Dabbs, has already begun to show great power in drawing.—*Life.*

THE English and Italian Government have signed a more stringent anti-slavery convention than has hitherto existed. The new convention declares the slave traffic to be an act of piracy, and enables cruisers to deal more promptly with captured slavers. The Mediterranean is excluded from the operations of the treaty.

Inciting to Rebellion.



Young Firebrand—"What! are they keeping you on a milk diet yet? Why don't you kick?" "I did, an' I got meat an' crackers the very next day!"—*Life.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN INSTITUTION WHICH IS BANKER FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Flunkies in Gorgeous Raiment—Protected at Night by Soldiers—Officers Who Live in the Building.

There is an air of respectability and solidity everywhere about the Bank of England, says David Wechsler in the Brooklyn *Citizen*. There is no end of well dressed clerks counting money, paying it out, making entries in various big books, and explaining to this or that person the intricacies of the bank system. There is row after row of bank messengers, dressed in swallow tail coats, waiting to make deposits or draw out money. There is a ceaseless jingle of gold, scurrying of messenger boys, and the din and rattle of omnibuses and cabs outside. There are any number of bank servants who seem to have nothing to do but stand erect and look magnificent. Their superiors who wear the cockades and flowing gowns of many colors, are so gorgeously dressed, and so haughty in manner, that they are allowed to twirl their maces and walk with measured step from one courtyard to another. Through these courtyards there are doors or gates from which the various divisions of the bank are reached. All of them are low, solidly constructed and modest, and grouped about in nine courtyards.

The basement of the bank is very interesting. The visitor is taken through a carefully guarded iron door into a low roofed circular vault, near which are a number of small trucks loaded with gold ingots, collateral for the bank's notes. The ingots on each truck are built up in stacks to the amount of $400,000 in American money. These constitute the assets which the bank possesses against its liabilities on account of circulation and deposit, and the difference between the several amounts is called "the rest," or balance in favor of the bank. For weighing admirably constructed machines are used, and are accurate even to the weight of the smallest atom. Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the bank in bar form, although no form of deposit would be refused. It may interest the reader to know that a bar of gold is a small slab. It weighs sixteen pounds and is worth about $20 per ounce. In the basemant also is the barracks wherein a half hundred soldiers are quartered from 7 o'clock every evening until 7 o'clock the next morning for the protection of the bank. There is a library for the use of the men, who are also provided with a bountiful supper and breakfast, plenty of good tobacco and enough beer to satisfy even a thirsty Londoner. Every night in the year an officer at the head of this company of soldiers is marched over from the Tower of London. At 7 o'clock he takes possession of the bank. This is a custom that dates back since the Lord George Gordon riots. All night long these men patrol through the halls, courts and offices of the bank, and the outside is as carefully guarded. Indeed it may be truthfully said that from 7 o'clock in the evening until 7 o'clock in the morning "The Little Old Lady of Threadneedle street" as the bank is often called, is as well protected by her Majesty's soldiers as her Majesty in her palace at Buckingham. As there is plenty to eat and drink and a good wine cellar to choose from, it is not considered a bad post even for an officer, and it often happens that late passers-by can hear music and songs issuing from the building, for be it known also that the Secretary, Superintendent and various other officials with their respective families are compelled to live in the bank. They form a set of their own, and the young ladies give delightful little musicales and teas, which somewhat surprise the unsentimental American sightseer. Just imagine a musicale or afternoon tea in Wall or Broad street.

In the weighing offices is shown an ingenious machine, invented to detect "light" gold. About eighty or a hundred light and heavy sovereigns are placed indiscriminately in a round tube. As they descend on the machinery those that are light receive a slight touch which moves them into their proper receptale, and those which are of legitimate weight fall into their appointed place. The light coins are defaced at the rate of 200 in a minute, and by the weighing machinery 35,000 may be weighed in one day. There are a dozen of these machines, and 100,000 pieces have been weighed without an error. More than a quarter of the gold tendered in a year is light. The silver is put into bags each of $500 value, and the gold into bags of $5000 value. These bagfuls of bullion are sent through a strictly guarded door, or rather window, in the Treasury, a dark, gloomy apartment, fitted up with iron bars and made secure with solid locks and bolts.

The bank note machinery exerts by the steam engine a power formerly employed by the machanic in printing the note. The bank notes are numbered by a wonderfully accurate machine. As soon as a note is printed and the handle is reversed to take it out and put another in its place, a steel spring attached to the handle letters and numbers that which is to follow. No note of a higher denomination than £1000 (equal to $5000) is issued. The press is capable of producing these at the rate of 3000 an hour. There are other presses which print £5 and £10 notes. The number and date of each note are printed at both ends of it, and as the separate halves are thus easily identified, it is no uncommon thing in England to cut a note in half and transmit each by separate mails or in different envelopes. The paper on which the notes are printed is made at a special manufactory. About 18,000 reams are supplied to the bank yearly and not the smallest scrap of it is wasted. If a note is spoiled in the printing it has to be accounted for just the same as a perfect one. The dies by which the water marks are made and the plates used for printing are manufactured in the bank itself.

Mr. May, a New York banker, told me that brittle as the paper seems to the touch it is almost as strong as parchment, and it is possible to hold a piece no larger than a note by the edges and place a fifty-pound weight upon it without tearing it. Its thinness and transparency prevents erasures and other illegal alterations.

The Treasury, a sombre looking room surrounded by fire proof cupboards into which are stored 80,000 sovereigns, or an equivalent amount of notes, may be well said to be an interesting room. It is customary for the attendant to unlock one of the cupboards and take out a bundle of thousand-pound notes, which he places in your hands. Each note is for £1000, or $5000. There are 1000 notes in each bundle, which weighs about five ounces, and is worth £1,000,000, or $5,000,000. They represent nine tons of gold, and never fail to cause expressions of awe and wonderment from the visitor.

The Bank of England is the banker of the Government, for here are received the taxes, the interest of the national debt paid, and the exchequer business transacted. Considerably over $5,000,000 is paid into the bank daily in the shape of notes. When cashed a corner is torn off, and this now valueless piece of paper, after being duly entered in the books is deposited in chambers beneath the sorting room, and is kept there for ten years in case it may be required as testimony at some trial or to settle any other legal difficulties. In a furnace in one of the court yards once a month all the notes received a month previous ter years back are consumed. The furnace is seven feet high by twelve feet in diameter, yet it sometimes has to be filled twice by the number of notes to be destroyed.

An Indian Doctor.

Dr. Carlos Montezuma, of Chicago, who was recently given a position at the Indian boarding house at Fort Stephenson, Dakota, has had a very romantic life and it illustrates the native ability of a man of Indian race who, through the greatest difficulties has won his way to culture and standing. He was brought to General Morgan, the Indian Commissioner's attention by Captain Pratt, of Carlisle, and in response to a letter, asking him if he would take a place in the Indian service, he modestly replied that he did not wish to stand in the position of an office seeker. Dr. Montezuma is a full blooded Apache, and all his near kin were killed in battle when he was not more than four years old. He was sold for twenty-five dollars and carried to Chicago by an Italian photographer, who used him dressed in Indian costume, with other curiosities to attract patrons. He was employed in this way until nearly fifteen years of age, when he attracted the attention of Professor Selem H. Peabody, of the University of Illinois, at Champaign. The interest of the young men at the university, especially those connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, was enlisted in behalf of the homeless boy, and they undertook to defray the cost of his education. He spent two years in a preparatory school, four years in college and afterward attended a medical school, from which he graduated a few years ago. He has built up a good practice in Chicago, which he was in no haste to surrender, but the proposition of Commissioner Morgan that he go among his own people and assist in elevating them appealed so strongly to his sentiments that he decided to accept it.—*Boston Post.*

Expansion by Heat and Cold.

Water expands both with heat and cold. It is the fact that water expands in freezing, which enables frost to act so powerfully as a disintegrating agent. Water enters the cracks and pores of rocks, and on freezing expands with such force as to break off fragments from their surface. Reaumur found that three of the metals also slightly expand, under the influence of cold, on becoming solid, namely, cast iron, antimony and bismuth, and hence the precision with which cast iron takes the mold. If a metalic bottle be filled with molten bismuth, and tightly plugged up, the bottle will be ruptured when the metal solidifies.

Bicycles for the Blind.

Dr. Campbell, the eminent blind man, whose visit to this city during the week aroused renewed interest in the proposed institute for the blind, referred, among other appliances of a complete school, to a bicycle track. When the blind can be taught to ride a bicycle, with pleasure to the rider and no danger to any one else, the art of treating the sightless may be said to have attained a point not dreamed of.—*Pittsburg Bulletin.*

Electric Lights for Convicts' Cells.

The cells of 700 convicts in the Northern Indiana Penitentiary, at Michigan City are now illuminated by electricity. The Board of Directors have adopted the incandescent sytem. Every cell has one lamp. The convicts have heretofore been allowed candles, but under the new method of illuminating the officers will have the assurauce that all lights are extinguished on time.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A very considerable industry is now carried on in Sweden, namely, the extraction of oil from wood.

Including the Pasteur Institute of Paris, there are now twenty laboratories for the prevention of hydrophobia.

The Hessian fly is said to have been introduced into England from the United States in the straw put in packing cases.

Men of science who have investigated the subject declare that the coast of New Jersey is sinking at the extraordinary rate of two feet in a century.

George Buckel, a Louisville inventor, is to the fore with a mysterious vacuum bed, which will cure all pain, and a triple motor to travel with equal celerity, ease and economy on land or water or in the air.

Emperor William has subsidized to the amount of 30,000 marks the expedition under Dr. Henson to explore the submarine fauna and flora of the ocean. The east coast of Greenland is the first cruising ground.

In the newly-made tea plantations of Assam, in India, a red spider has suddenly shown inself, and threatens serious injury to the plants unless some wash can be found that will kill the spiders and leave no taste on the leaf.

Thirty shots were fired at Annapolis with the Maxim gun, working semi-automatically, in one minute and thirty seconds, and another lot of twenty shots in nineteen seconds. The charge of powder weighed about two pounds, and the projectile six pounds.

Sir Edward Watkin has been told by one of the architects who helped Mr. Eiffel to build his tower that it is extremely doubtful if a tower 2000 feet high can be constructed. All depends upon the exact ratio at which the force of the wind increases above a certain height.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished hardware floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed every morning with a large flannel cloth which is occasionally dipped in paraffin oil. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not across it. This is better than waxing.

Marcus Boyle, of Marion, Ohio, has a process by which with a blow lamp and a certain chemical he can blow names into glass in less time than it would take to paint them. He obtained some beautiful effects in prismatic colors, and as it costs about one-half what painting does he expects to supersede all other kinds of lettering on glass.

The Babylonian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, which was sent out a year ago, has already made successful explorations, and has secured about three thousand tablets bearing inscriptions more or less important. The party of explorers will continue another year at their work, and will bring back all their trophies to the University of Pennsylvania.

One of the most curious inventions is a method for producing food for fishes, which is the joint production of two men from Switzerland. It provides two ponds and passes the fish from the first pond to the second, allowing the excrement to remain and develope animalculæ, and returning the fish to the first pond to feed upon the animalculæ, while it is developing in the second pond.

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Worry Kills, Not Work.

It is not work that kills, but worry. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but friction. Work is good for the soul, good for the body and good for the mind. If you want a good appetite don't worry. If you want to stand well with yourself and the world, and want things to go right in your home and your business, do not worry. If you want to size up 100 cents on the dollar, do not worry.—*Courier-Journal.*

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

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Acting under the provisions of a recent law the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health has collected samples of the vinegar sold in Indiana cities, and has just completed a careful analysis. Of eight samples thoroughly tested, but one proves to be pure cider vinegar, and the other seven are nothing more than a decoction of rain water and sulphuric acid. The largest vinegar manufactory in one city, which claims to sell pure apple vinegar, furnished the worst stuff that was found among the samples. The Secretary says that it will destroy the stomach even of an ostrich if used liberally. The law as enacted by the last Legislature prohibits the manufacture and sale of any vinegar not the product of pure apple juice. It must not have any artificial coloring; must have an acidity equivalent to the presence of not less than four per cent. by weight of acetic acid.

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RECIPES.

Lemon Cake—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, the whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar; bake in layers. Filling: Two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar, the grated rind and juice of two lemons.

Fish Pie—Take any firm-fleshed fish, cut in slices, and season with salt and pepper; let stand in a cold place for two or three hours; then put the sliced fish in a baking dish, with a little cream or water and butter and flour rubbed to a cream, with minced parsley and hard-boiled eggs sliced; line the sides of the dish half way down, and cover with a nice paste. Bake in an oven, quick at first, but gradually growing moderate.

Savory Custard—Take a quart of good meat nicely flavored with vegetables; beat six eggs, mix with the soup, and season with salt and pepper; pour this custard mixture into a deep dish, butter very thickly three or four slices of thin bread (the slices should not be thicker than a dollar), and only lay enough to cover the top of the custard, I mean do not put one slice on the other; bake till firm in the centre and the surface is pale brown. This is a very nice dish.

Light Biscuits—Sift three and one-half pounds of flour into a bowl; make a hole in the center and stir in one pint of lukewarm milk and half a pint of yeast; stir in just flour enough to make a thin batter; cover and let stand till light; melt one-half pound of butter in one pint of warm milk; let it stand till luke warm, and with a tablespoonful of salt sift in the other ingredients; knead and let stand one hour; roll and cut into biscuits, lay two inches apart, let stand till light, then bake.

Egg Soup With Ham—For this soup a ham-bone, from which all outside smoky surface has been cut away, is excellent, or if that is not convenient a slice of boiled ham (or raw ham scalded in two waters after every bit of outer discolored surface is removed) must be used. Pour over it two quarts of cold water; let it simmer gently an hour, then beat eight eggs and add them to the liquor. Chop a tablespoonful of parsley very fine, and stir into the soup with two scant teaspoonfuls of salt and half a level salt spoonful of pepper.

Egg and Cheese Soup—This is quickly made and very nourishing. Put four ounces of rich cheese, either shaved or grated, with two quarts of hot water (or milk if preferred) in a saucepan over the fire; let it boil gently for a few minutes. Boil in another saucepan in salted water, a quarter of pound of a macaroni (broken into short lengths), till tender (or a cup of rice may be used, boiled also till tender); when the cheese is quite dissolved season with two level teaspoonfuls of salt and half a saltspoonful of sugar. Add the macaroni or rice and six or eight eggs well beaten.

WISE WORDS.

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One of the most effectual ways of pleasing and of making one's self loved is to be cheerful.

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We often console ourselves for being unhappy by a certain pleasure that we find in appearing so.

It isn't a very nice thing for a young man, or any one for that matter, to smile in a superior way at ignorance.

Treat all men and women considerately and you will be surprised at the dividends that come to you daily and yearly.

A man will be behind while he follows a leader, and will comprehend the sense of his own existence, only when he goes independent.

No one need to be afraid of an ignorant man, for it is the influence of the man that knows how to make him really dangerous.

He who can heroically endure adversity will bear prosperity with equal greatness of soul; for the mind that cannot be dejected by the former is not likely to be transported with the latter.

The world is unjust in its judgments, so it is in its requitals. Speedily effaces the memory of the greatest services; and when we can repeat them no more, we are neglected and thrown aside.

A man who endeavors to teach another how to behave may possibly teach a virtue, but if he fails to act up to his own teachings the man who would depend upon such uncertainty would do better to depend upon his own ideas.

Speed of Insects.

A writer in the *St. James Gazette* says: It has been computed that the common house fly in ordinary flight makes 600 strokes per second and advances twenty-five feet; but that rate of speed, if the insect be alarmed, may be increased six or seven fold, so that under certain circumstances it can outstrip the fleetest race horse. It is no uncommon thing to see a bee or was endeavoring to get in at a window of a railway train in full speed, and it is calculated that if a small insect can fly faster than a race horse can run, an insect as large as a horse would be able to travel as fast as a cannon ball.

Leunwenholk relates an exciting chase which he beheld in a menagerie, about one hundred feet long, between a swallow and a dragon fly—among the swiftest of insects. The insect flew with incredible speed, and wheeled with such address that the swallow, in spite of its utmost efforts, completely failed to overtake and capture it. A pigeon fancier of Hamme, in Westphalia, recently made a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hive would reach it in better time than a dozen pigeons would reach their cote from the same distance. The competitors were given wing at Rhyhern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached home a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. Three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon, the main body of both detachments finishing almost simultaneously an instant or two later. The bees, it may be mentioned, had been handicapped in the race, having been rolled in flour before starting for purposes of identification. According to Chabrier, the male of the silkworm moth travels upward of one hundred miles in one day, and there are many of our British moths, as entomologists well know, which can cover long distances in an incredibly short space of time.

Washington a Cheap Place to Live In.

Washington strikes the stranger from the North as decidedly a cheap place to live in. Meat costs thirty per cent. less than in Boston, and marketing of other sorts is lower in about the same proportion. There are only two dear things here, apparantly—ice and ashes. The former is expensive, because it has to be brought all the way from Kennebec, or manufactured artificially. The latter costs ten cents a barrel to get rid of. The city will not take them away, and so, to dispose of them, one must needs engage the services of one of a number of colored gentlemen who have created, by an understanding among themselves, a sort of "ash trust." They will take nothing less than ten cents a barrel for removing your ashes in dump-carts, which they drive about the town, making such collections. You must take your choice between employing them and storing your ashes in the cellar. Count up the number of barrels of ashes your domestic establishment will produce in a year, and you will find that it is quite a tax, incidentally, also, you will discover one reason why the colored men are able to afford to occupy shanties all over the most fashionable part of northwest Washington, on land of their own that is worth $5 to $6 per square foot.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN INSTITUTION WHICH IS BANKER FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Flunkies in Gorgeous Raiment—Protected at Night by Soldiers—Officers Who Live in the Building.

There is an air of respectability and solidity everywhere about the Bank of England, says David Wechsler in the Brooklyn *Citizen*. There is no end of well dressed clerks counting money, paying it out, making entries in various big books, and explaining to this or that person the intricacies of the bank system. There is row after row of bank messengers, dressed in swallow tail coats, waiting to make deposits or draw out money. There is a ceaseless jingle of gold, scurrying of messenger boys, and the din and rattle of omnibuses and cabs outside. There are any number of bank servants who seem to have nothing to do but stand erect and look magnificent. Their superiors who wear the cockades and flowing gowns of many colors, are so gorgeously dressed, and so haughty in manner, that they are allowed to twirl their maces and walk with measured step from one courtyard to another. Through these courtyards there are doors or gates from which the various divisions of the bank are reached. All of them are low, solidly constructed and modest, and grouped about in nine courtyards.

The basement of the bank is very interesting. The visitor is taken through a carefully guarded iron door into a low roofed circular vault, near which are a number of small trucks loaded with gold ingots, collateral for the bank's notes. The ingots on each truck are built up in stacks to the amount of $400,000 in American money. These constitute the assets which the bank possesses against its liabilities on account of circulation and deposit, and the difference between the several amounts is called "the rest," or balance in favor of the bank. For weighing admirably constructed machines are used, and are accurate even to the weight of the smallest atom. Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the bank in bar form, although no form of deposit would be refused. It may interest the reader to know that a bar of gold is a small slab. It weighs sixteen pounds and is worth about $20 per ounce. In the basemant also is the barracks wherein a half hundred soldiers are quartered from 7 o'clock every evening until 7 o'clock the next morning for the protection of the bank. There is a library for the use of the men, who are also provided with a bountiful supper and breakfast, plenty of good tobacco and enough beer to satisfy even a thirsty Londoner. Every night in the year an officer at the head of this company of soldiers is marched over from the Tower of London. At 7 o'clock he takes possession of the bank. This is a custom that dates back since the Lord George Gordon riots. All night long these men patrol through the halls, courts and offices of the bank, and the outside is as carefully guarded. Indeed it may be truthfully said that from 7 o'clock in the evening until 7 o'clock in the morning "The Little Old Lady of Threadneedle street" as the bank is often called, is as well protected by her Majesty's soldiers as her Majesty in her palace at Buckingham. As there is plenty to eat and drink and a good wine cellar to choose from, it is not considered a bad post even for an officer, and it often happens that late passers-by can hear music and songs issuing from the building, for be it known also that the Secretary, Superintendent and various other officials with their respective families are compelled to live in the bank. They form a set of their own, and the young ladies give delightful little musicales and teas, which somewhat surprise the unsentimental American sightseer. Just imagine a musicale or afternoon tea in Wall or Broad street.

In the weighing offices is shown an ingenious machine, invented to detect "light" gold. About eighty or a hundred light and heavy sovereigns are placed indiscriminately in a round tube. As they descend on the machinery those that are light receive a slight touch which moves them into their proper receptale, and those which are of legitimate weight fall into their appointed place. The light coins are defaced at the rate of 200 in a minute, and by the weighing machinery 35,000 may be weighed in one day. There are a dozen of these machines, and 100,000 pieces have been weighed without an error. More than a quarter of the gold tendered in a year is light. The silver is put into bags each of $500 value, and the gold into bags of $5000 value. These bagfuls of bullion are sent through a strictly guarded door, or rather window, in the Treasury, a dark, gloomy apartment, fitted up with iron bars and made secure with solid locks and bolts.

The bank note machinery exerts by the steam engine a power formerly employed by the machanic in printing the note. The bank notes are numbered by a wonderfully accurate machine. As soon as a note is printed and the handle is reversed to take it out and put another in its place, a steel spring attached to the handle letters and numbers that which is to follow. No note of a higher denomination than £1000 (equal to $5000) is issued. The press is capable of producing these at the rate of 3000 an hour. There are other presses which print £5 and £10 notes. The number and date of each note are printed at both ends of it, and as the separate halves are thus easily identified, it is no uncommon thing in England to cut a note in half and transmit each by separate mails or in different envelopes. The paper on which the notes are printed is made at a special manufactory. About 18,000 reams are supplied to the bank yearly and not the smallest scrap of it is wasted. If a note is spoiled in the printing it has to be accounted for just the same as a perfect one. The dies by which the water marks are made and the plates used for printing are manufactured in the bank itself.

Mr. May, a New York banker, told me that brittle as the paper seems to the touch it is almost as strong as parchment, and it is possible to hold a piece no larger than a note by the edges and place a fifty-pound weight upon it without tearing it. Its thinness and transparency prevents erasures and other illegal alterations.

The Treasury, a sombre looking room surrounded by fire proof cupboards into which are stored 80,000 sovereigns, or an equivalent amount of notes, may be well said to be an interesting room. It is customary for the attendant to unlock one of the cupboards and take out a bundle of thousand-pound notes, which he places in your hands. Each note is for £1000, or $5000. There are 1000 notes in each bundle, which weighs about five ounces, and is worth £1,000,000, or $5,000,000. They represent nine tons of gold, and never fail to cause expressions of awe and wonderment from the visitor.

The Bank of England is the banker of the Government, for here are received the taxes, the interest of the national debt paid, and the exchequer business transacted. Considerably over $5,000,000 is paid into the bank daily in the shape of notes. When cashed a corner is torn off, and this now valueless piece of paper, after being duly entered in the books is deposited in chambers beneath the sorting room, and is kept there for ten years in case it may be required as testimony at some trial or to settle any other legal difficulties. In a furnace in one of the court yards once a month all the notes received a month previous ten years back are consumed. The furnace is seven feet high by twelve feet in diameter, yet it sometimes has to be filled twice by the number of notes to be destroyed.

An Indian Doctor.

Dr. Carlos Montezuma, of Chicago, who was recently given a position at the Indian boarding house at Fort Stephenson, Dakota, has had a very romantic life and it illustrates the native ability of a man of Indian race who, through the greatest difficulties has won his way to culture and standing. He was brought to General Morgan, the Indian Commissioner's attention by Captain Pratt, of Carlisle, and in response to a letter, asking him if he would take a place in the Indian service, he modestly replied that he did not wish to stand in the position of an office seeker. Dr. Montezuma is a full blooded Apache, and all his near kin were killed in battle when he was not more than four years old. He was sold for twenty-five dollars and carried to Chicago by an Italian photographer, who used him dressed in Indian costume, with other curiosities to attract patrons. He was employed in this way until nearly fifteen years of age, when he attracted the attention of Professor Selem H. Peabody, of the University of Illinois, at Champaign. The interest of the young men at the university, especially those connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, was enlisted in behalf of the homeless boy, and they undertook to defray the cost of his education. He spent two years in a preparatory school, four years in college and afterward attended a medical school, from which he graduated a few years ago. He has built up a good practice in Chicago, which he was in no haste to surrender, but the proposition of Commissioner Morgan that he go among his own people and assist in elevating them appealed so strongly to his sentiments that he decided to accept it.—*Boston Post.*

Expansion by Heat and Cold.

Water expands both with heat and cold. It is the fact that water expands in freezing, which enables frost to act so powerfully as a disintegrating agent. Water enters the cracks and pores of rocks, and on freezing expands with such force as to break off fragments from their surface. Reaumur found that three of the metals also slightly expand, under the influence of cold, on becoming solid, namely, cast iron, antimony and bismuth, and hence the precision with which cast iron takes the mold. If a metalic bottle be filled with molten bismuth, and tightly plugged up, the bottle will be ruptured when the metal solidifies.

Bicycles for the Blind.

Dr. Campbell, the eminent blind man, whose visit to this city during the week aroused renewed interest in the proposed institute for the blind, referred, among other appliances of a complete school, to a bicycle track. When the blind can be taught to ride a bicycle, with pleasure to the rider and no danger to any one else, the art of treating the sightless may be said to have attained a point not dreamed of.—*Pittsburg Bulletin.*

Electric Lights for Convicts' Cells.

The cells of 700 convicts in the Northern Indiana Penitentiary, at Michigan City are now illuminated by electricity. The Board of Directors have adopted the incandescent sytem. Every cell has one lamp. The convicts have heretofore been allowed candles, but under the new method of illuminating the officers will have the assurance that all lights are extinguished on time.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A very considerable industry is now carried on in Sweden, namely, the extraction of oil from wood.

Including the Pasteur Institute of Paris, there are now twenty laboratories for the prevention of hydrophobia.

The Hessian fly is said to have been introduced into England from the United States in the straw put in packing cases.

Men of science who have investigated the subject declare that the coast of New Jersey is sinking at the extraordinary rate of two feet in a century.

George Buckel, a Louisville inventor, is to the fore with a mysterious vacuum bed, which will cure all pain, and a triple motor to travel with equal celerity, ease and economy on land or water or in the air.

Emperor William has subsidized to the amount of 30,000 marks the expedition under Dr. Henson to explore the submarine fauna and flora of the ocean. The east coast of Greenland is the first cruising ground.

In the newly-made tea plantations of Assam, in India, a red spider has suddenly shown inself, and threatens serious injury to the plants unless some wash can be found that will kill the spiders and leave no taste on the leaf.

Thirty shots were fired at Annapolis with the Maxim gun, working semi-automatically, in one minute and thirty seconds, and another lot of twenty shots in nineteen seconds. The charge of powder weighed about two pounds, and the projectile six pounds.

Sir Edward Watkin has been told by one of the architects who helped Mr. Eiffel to build his tower that it is extremely doubtful if a tower 2000 feet high can be constructed. All depends upon the exact ratio at which the force of the wind increases above a certain height.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished hardware floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed every morning with a large flannel cloth which is occasionally dipped in paraffin oil. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not across it. This is better than waxing.

Marcus Boyle, of Marion, Ohio, has a process by which with a blow lamp and a certain chemical he can blow names into glass in less time than it would take to paint them. He obtained some beautiful effects in prismatic colors, and as it costs about one-half what painting does he expects to supersede all other kinds of lettering on glass.

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Savory Custard—Take a quart of good meat nicely flavored with vegetables; beat six eggs, mix with the soup, and season with salt and pepper; pour this custard mixture into a deep dish, butter very thickly three or four slices of thin bread (the slices should not be thicker than a dollar), and only lay enough to cover the top of the custard, I mean do not put one slice on the other; bake till firm in the centre and the surface is pale brown. This is a very nice dish.

Light Biscuits—Sift three and one-half pounds of flour into a bowl; make a hole in the center and stir in one pint of lukewarm milk and half a pint of yeast; stir in just flour enough to make a thin batter; cover and let stand till light; melt one-half pound of butter in one pint of warm milk; let it stand till luke warm, and with a tablespoonful of salt sift in the other ingredients; knead and let stand one hour; roll and cut into biscuits, lay two inches apart, let stand till light, then bake.

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Egg and Cheese Soup—This is quickly made and very nourishing. Put four ounces of rich cheese, either shaved or grated, with two quarts of hot water (or milk if preferred) in a saucepan over the fire; let it boil gently for a few minutes. Boil in another saucepan in salted water, a quarter of pound of a macaroni (broken into short lengths), till tender (or a cup of rice may be used, boiled also till tender); when the cheese is quite dissolved season with two level teaspoonfuls of salt and half a saltspoonful of sugar. Add the macaroni or rice and six or eight eggs well beaten.

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He who can heroically endure adversity will bear prosperity with equal greatness of soul; for the mind that cannot be dejected by the former is not likely to be transported with the latter.

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A man who endeavors to teach another how to behave may possibly teach a virtue, but if he fails to act up to his own teachings the man who would depend upon such uncertainty would do better to depend upon his own ideas.

Speed of Insects.

A writer in the *St. James Gazette* says: It has been computed that the common house fly in ordinary flight makes 600 strokes per second and advances twenty-five feet; but that rate of speed, if the insect be alarmed, may be increased six or seven fold, so that under certain circumstances it can outstrip the fleetest race horse. It is no uncommon thing to see a bee or was endeavoring to get in at a window of a railway train in full speed, and it is calculated that if a small insect can fly faster than a race horse can run, an insect as large as a horse would be able to travel as fast as a cannon ball.

Leunwenholk relates an exciting chase which he beheld in a menagerie, about one hundred feet long, between a swallow and a dragon fly—among the swiftest of insects. The insect flew with incredible speed, and wheeled with such address that the swallow, in spite of its utmost efforts, completely failed to overtake and capture it. A pigeon fancier of Hamme, in Westphalia, recently made a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hive would reach it in better time than a dozen pigeons would reach their cote from the same distance. The competitors were given wing at Rhyhern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached home a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. Three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon, the main body of both detachments finishing almost simultaneously an instant or two later. The bees, it may be mentioned, had been handicapped in the race, having been rolled in flour before starting for purposes of identification. According to Chabrier, the male of the silkworm moth travels upward of one hundred miles in one day, and there are many of our British moths, as entomologists well know, which can cover long distances in an incredibly short space of time.

Washington a Cheap Place to Live In.

Washington strikes the stranger from the North as decidedly a cheap place to live in. Meat costs thirty per cent. less than in Boston, and marketing of other sorts is lower in about the same proportion. There are only two dear things here, apparantly—ice and ashes. The former is expensive, because it has to be brought all the way from Kennebec, or manufactured artificially. The latter costs ten cents a barrel to get rid of. The city will not take them away, and so, to dispose of them, one must needs engage the services of one of a number of colored gentlemen who have created, by an understanding among themselves, a sort of "ash trust." They will take nothing less than ten cents a barrel for removing your ashes in dump-carts, which they drive about the town, making such collections. You must take your choice between employing them and storing your ashes in the cellar. Count up the number of barrels of ashes your domestic establishment will produce in a year, and you will find that it is quite a tax, incidentally, also, you will discover one reason why the colored men are able to afford to occupy shanties all over the most fashionable part of northwest Washington, on land of their own that is worth $5 to $6 per square foot.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The New Oxford Item.

NEW OXFORD, PA.

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New York gives some 25,000 plurality to its Democratic State ticket.

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Two more stars have been added to our starry flag and the American Union has two more States. By proclamation of the President North and South Dakota are now members of the Union, full fledged States entitled to their places in the sisterhood of states and representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. In a short time Montana and Washington will follow, and take their places in the Union. All hail to the new commonwealths. May they grow in population, wealth, power and influence.

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A PLAIN FACT

Have you pain in the small of the back or hips, sharp pain up the back, at times pain in the head, dizziness, glimmering before the eyes, at times difficult to urinate, at times too free, too clear? If so, remember these are symptoms of Bright's Disease, which can be cured in its first stages, but do not wait until then. Go to J. W. Barnitz's drug store and ask for a free sample bottle of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure, which will convince you, Large size, 75c. One bottle lasts two weeks. This is a positive cure for all Kidney or Liver trouble, with a guaranteed sale.

For coughs, colds, sore or weak throats, ask for a free sample of Jackson's Magnum Bonum Cough Syrup, the great throat healer. Large size, 25 cents. Sold by J. W. Barnitz, New Oxford. Sample free.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

On Saturday, November 16th, 1889, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joanna Felix, dec'd. will sell at public sale on the premises, the following properties. to wit:—NO. 1, A TOWN LOT. situate on corner of Hanover and High streets, in the Borough of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., fronting 73 feet on Hanover street and along High street 173 feet, bounded on the East by a public alley and on the South by lot of John Stock; improved with a two story Brick House with back building, wood shed, smoke house bake oven, well of good water at the door, cistern in the kitchen, frame stable, hog pen, a lot of fine fruit such apples, pears, plums, grapes, &c.

NO. 2. A TOWN LOT, fronting 56 feet on East High street, by 167 feet deep, bounded on the North by lot of E. G. Lough, East by lot of Diehl Bros., and on the South by public alley, in the Borough of New Oxford, improved with a Two-story Frame House, with back building, well of good water, cistern, fruit of all kinds, hog pen, chicken house, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Terms made known by

G. F. SMITH, Administrator.

Peter Oaster, Auct.

We do job work of all kinds cheap and at the shortest notice.

SALESMEN
WANTED

o canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid to successful men. Apply at once, stating age. Mention this paper.

CHASE BROS. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GRAND DISPLAY OF CLOTHING!

Consisting of Men's, Boys' Children's Suits, &c., &c.

We invite your inspection of our new and extensive stock of fall and winter goods, with the certainty thot you have never yet seen anything that will compare with it for variety or general excellence. The equal of the stock has never been seen in this neighborhood; it is peerless and perfect

JUST WHAT YOU WANT

it has been our endeavor to provide; just what you want in quality and price. We are prepared to suit any customer, however extravagant or extreme. All cranks and kickers are especially invited to see what they thinz of our goods. If there's anybody dissatisfied with purchases in the part, this is their grand opportunity to get satisfaction.

THINK WHAT WE OFFER YOU!

We offer the widest choice for taste or fancy. We offer the newest goods, patterns and styles in the market. We offer you the best values you ever received. We offer you the lowest prices ever made This is no highfalutin offer; no empty boast or brag, but A GENUINE OFFER OF GENUINE BARGAINS. If anybody offers you more than we do, or better than we do, or lower than we do, take 'em up quick. It is a strike for you. But nobody on earth can duplicate the goods we show for the prices we make. These goods must be sold. WE MARK THEM LOW TO SELL THEM QUICKLY. In all your trading experiences you never had such a chance to get fixed for winter at such low prices. We're out for the stuff, and we've put prices down right at the start when they are bound to win. We don't ask you to take our but let the goods speak for us. Come and see them

D. MYERS, The Reliable CLOTHIER.

Andrew Dellone & Bro.'s Old Stand, next to Shirk's Hardware, HANOVER, PA

The Election.

The election on Tuesday was certainly a "cold day" for some of the candidates. Had they provided themselves with one out of the lot of Dandy Overcoats just received at Sheely & Bro.'s they would have been impervious to the cold. Certain it is that Sheely & Bro. have the biggest lot of Overcoats ever brought to New Oxford. In Quality and price you are sure to be pleased. As the "cold days" are not over, you should call and see them at

THE LEADING OVERCOAT STORE,

Miller's Building, New Oxford, Pa.

GITT'S OLD RELIABLE CORNER.

Special Inducements in

DRESS GOODS.

4-4 double width Tricot Cloth, all wool, at 21 cents a yard. 36-inch French Finish Tricot Cloth, all wool, at 45 cents a yard. 4-4 double width Plaids and Stripes, cloth at 25 cents a yard. 36-inch French Finish Plaids and Stripes, cloth, at 50 cents a yard; CASHMERES and HERIETTAS in all colors and prices from 25c. a yard up to $1.00. BLACK GOODS, Cashmeres, Henriettas and Tricot Cloth. We have the most complete line of Black Goods that can be found anywhere, and will sell them at bottom prices. BLANKETS, Special Job Lot of only 100 pair. We will sell you a good pair of Gray Blankets, that will weigh two pounds, for the small sum of 75 cents a pair. CARPETS, we have the largest stock of Homemade Carpets to select from in Hanover. If you wish to buy a cheap and good Carpet, do not fail to call and examine our stock, for we are sure that we can suit you in pride and style. We also carry a large stock of BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MATTINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

H. D. & H. M. GITT,
HANOVER, PA.

THERE'S ONLY ONE MAN IN TOWN

Now, if we stop there, we can imagine that we shall have our hands full trying to demonstrate which man is the one, or else we can fancy a wail of lamentation from the fleeing fair sex, who seek a town with more men in it. But don't make a mistake; go on to the end. There is only one man in town who

Undersells Every Competitor
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men, Women and Children. There is no fighting or running away on that statement. If it is news to you, it will interest you. It touches your pocket book, contributes to your prosperity and savings. If you doubt the fact, put it so the proof. Either we undersell, or we overstate matters. A trial of our goods and a comparison of our prices will do more than all else to convince you that our statement is a literal fact. It is an understatement, for we not only undersell but we give better goods for less money. There is only one man in town who does it,

And His Name is

D. MYERS,

At And'w Dellone & Bro.'s Old Stand, Broadway, Hanover, Pa.

Notice to Trespassers.

The undersigned, residing in Oxford township, hereby notifies all persons not to trespass upon his property for any purpose whatever, as any person so offending will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law

JACOB SMITH.

Auctioneering.

George L. Colestock

Offers his service to the public as Auctioneer Charges moderate and satisfaction guarantee P. O. address, New Chester, Adams county, Pa

MARBLE YARD.

E. G. LOUGH,

Opposite the German Reformed Church,

NEW OXFORD, - - PENN'A

All kinds of Grave Work furnished as cheap as the cheapest, in the latest styles, and of the best material. Monuments made a specialty Persons wishing anything in his line are invited to call and examine his samples before purchasing elsewhere. 23apr89-1y.

FIRST-CLASS

Blacksmith Stand and Dwelling House

FOR SALE OR RENT!

The undersigned offers his desirable Blacksmith Stand and Dwelling House, situate on High street, in the Borough of New Oxford, for sale or rent. For further particulars call on or address

J. S. WEAVER,
New Oxford, Pa.

NOTICE.

ANDREW I. SMITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Andrew I. Smith, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. JOSEPHINE C. SMITH.
EMANUEL SMITH.

G. A. KLINGLE,
—FASHIONABLE—
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

Shampooning and dyeing done in the finest styles. Razors honed and put in order at low rates. Saloon next door to the ITEM office Centre Square, NEW OXFORD, PA

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

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A physician of Salem, N. J., has a morning glory in his yard that is quite a phenomenon, a seed in one of the blooms having sprouted and grown a vine of considerable length, on the end of which there is another b loom.

A PLAIN FACT

Have you pain in the small of the back or hips, sharp pain up the back, at times pain in the head, dizziness, glimmering before the eyes, at times difficult to urinate, at times too free, too clear? If so, remember these are symptoms of Bright's Disease, which can be cured in its first stages, but do not wait until then. Go to J. W. Barnitz's drug store and ask for a free sample bottle of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure, which will convince you, Large size, 75c. One bottle lasts two weeks. This is a positive cure for all Kidney or Liver trouble, with a guaranteed sale.

For coughs, colds, sore or weak throats, ask for a free sample of Jackson's Magnum Bonum Cough Syrup, the great throat healer. Large size, 25 cents. Sold by J. W. Barnitz, New Oxford. Sample free.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

On Saturday, November 16th, 1889, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joanna Felix, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, the following properties, to wit:—NO. 1, A TOWN LOT, situate on corner of Hanover and High streets, in the Borough of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., fronting 73 feet on Hanover street and along High street 173 feet, bounded on the East by a public alley and on the South by lot of John Stock; improved with a two story Brick House with back building, wood shed, smoke house bake oven, well of good water at the door, cistern in the kitchen, frame stable, hog pen, a lot of fine fruit such apples, pears, plums, grapes, &c.

NO. 2, A TOWN LOT, fronting 56 feet on East High street, by 167 feet deep, bounded on the North by lot of E. G. Lough, East by lot of Diehl Bros., and on the South by public alley, in the Borough of New Oxford, improved with a Two-story Frame House, with back building, well of good water, cistern, fruit of all kinds, hog pen, chicken house, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Terms made known by

G. F. SMITH, Administrator.

Peter Oaster, Auct.

We do job work of all kinds cheap and at the shortest notice.

SALESMEN
WANTED

o canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid to successful men. Apply at once, stating age. Mention this paper.

CHASE BROS. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GRAND DISPLAY OF CLOTHING!

Consisting of Men's, Boys' Children's Suits, &c., &c.

We invite your inspection of our new and extensive stock of fall and winter goods, with the certainty that you have never yet seen anything that will compare with it for variety or general excellence. The equal of the stock has never been seen in this neighborhood; it is peerless and perfect

JUST WHAT YOU WANT

it has been our endeavor to provide; just what you want in quality and price. We are prepared to suit any customer, however extravagant or extreme. All cranks and kickers are especially invited to see what they thinz of our goods. If there's anybody dissatisfied with purchases in the part, this is their grand opportunity to get satisfaction.

THINK WHAT WE OFFER YOU!

We offer the widest choice for taste or fancy. We offer the newest goods, patterns and styles in the market. We offer you the best values you ever received. We offer you the lowest prices ever made This is no highfalutin offer; no empty boast or brag, but A GENUINE OFFER OF GENUINE BARGAINS. If anybody offers you more than we do, or better than we do, or lower than we do, take 'em up quick. It is a strike for you. But nobody on earth can duplicate the goods we show for the prices we make. These goods must be sold. WE MARK THEM LOW TO SELL THEM QUICKLY. In all your trading experiences you never had such a chance to get fixed for winter at such low prices. We're out for the stuff, and we've put prices down right at the start when they are bound to win. We don't ask you to take our but let the goods speak for us. Come and see them

D. MYERS, The Reliable CLOTHIER.

Andrew Dellone & Bro.'s Old Stand, next to Shirk's Hardware, HANOVER, PA

The Election.

The election on Tuesday was certainly a "cold day" for some of the candidates. Had they provided themselves with one out of the lot of Dandy Overcoats just received at Sheely & Bro.'s they would have been impervious to the cold. Certain it is that Sheely & Bro. have the biggest lot of Overcoats ever brought to New Oxford. In Quality and price you are sure to be pleased. As the "cold days" are not over, you should call and see them at

THE LEADING OVERCOAT STORE,

Miller's Building, New Oxford, Pa.

GITT'S OLD RELIABLE CORNER.

Special Inducements in

DRESS GOODS.

4-4 double width Tricot Cloth, all wool, at 21 cents a yard. 36-inch French Finish Tricot Cloth, all wool, at 45 cents a yard. 4-4 double width Plaids and Stripes, cloth at 25 cents a yard. 36-inch French Finish Plaids and Stripes, cloth, at 50 cents a yard; CASHMERES and HERIETTAS in all colors and prices from 25c. a yard up to $1.00. BLACK GOODS, Cashmeres, Henriettas and Tricot Cloth. We have the most complete line of Black Goods that can be found anywhere, and will sell them at bottom prices. BLANKETS, Special Job Lot of only 100 pair. We will sell you a good pair of Gray Blankets, that will weigh two pounds, for the small sum of 75 cents a pair. CARPETS, we have the largest stock of Homemade Carpets to select from in Hanover. If you wish to buy a cheap and good Carpet, do not fail to call and examine our stock, for we are sure that we can suit you in pride and style. We also carry a large stock of BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MATTINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

G. D. & H. N. GITT,
HANOVER, PA.

THERE'S ONLY ONE MAN IN TOWN

Now, if we stop there, we can imagine that we shall have our hands full trying to demonstrate which man is the one, or else we can fancy a wail of lamentation from the fleeing fair sex, who seek a town with more men in it. But don't make a mistake; go on to the end. There is only one man in town who

Undersells Every Competitor
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men, Women and Children. There is no fighting or running away on that statement. If it is news to you, it will interest you. It touches your pocket book, contributes to your prosperity and savings. If you doubt the fact, put it so the proof. Either we undersell, or we overstate matters. A trial of our goods and a comparison of our prices will do more than all else to convince you that our statement is a literal fact. It is an understatement, for we not only undersell but we give better goods for less money. There is only one man in town who does it,

And His Name is

D. MYERS,

At And'w Dellone & Bro.'s Old Stand, Broadway, Hanover, Pa.

Notice to Trespassers.

The undersigned, residing in Oxford township, hereby notifies all persons not to trespass upon his property for any purpose whatever, as any person so offending will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law

JACOB SMITH.

Auctioneering.

George L. Colestock

Offers his service to the public as Auctioneer Charges moderate and satisfaction guarantee P. O. address, New Chester, Adams county, Pa

MARBLE YARD.

E. G. LOUGH,

Opposite the German Reformed Church,

NEW OXFORD, - - PENN'A

All kinds of Grave Work furnished as cheap as the cheapest, in the latest styles, and of the best material. Monuments made a specialty Persons wishing anything in his line are invited to call and examine his samples before purhasing elsewhere. 23apr89-ly.

FIRST-CLASS

Blacksmith Stand and Dwelling House

FOR SALE OR RENT!

The undersigned offers his desirable Blacksmith Stand and Dwelling House, situate on High street, in the Borough of New Oxford, for sale or rent. For further particulars call on or address J. S. WEAVER, New Oxford, Pa.

NOTICE.

ANDREW I. SMITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Andrew I. Smith, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. JOSEPHINE C. SMITH.
EMANUEL SMITH.

G. A. KLINGLE,
—FASHIONABLE—
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

Shampooing and dyeing done in the finest styles. Razors honed and put in order at lowest rates Saloon next door to the ITEM office Centre Square, NEW OXFORD, PA

The New Oxford Item.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY H. J. SMITH.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within year. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates—large reductions to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING of every description—from the smallest lable or card to the largest handbill or poster—done with dispatch, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE on Centre Square, near Noel's grocery.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1889.

PAY UP.

Persons indebted to this office are requested to settle their accounts, many of which have been long over due, as we have pressing need of the money.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Court opens next Monday.

Abbottstown has a "spook."

Oh! Where did you get that nice Shawl? At Sheely & Bro.'s.

The County Commissioners will sell 12 stoves on Saturday afternoon.

Ephraim Bollinger, of Union township, lost a valuable cow by death recently.

Monday morning Michael Fisher, of Hanover, shot five wild ducks at one shot.

Don't forget that money can be saved by sending your job printing to the ITEM office.

The new postage stamps, smaller than the present, are promised by January 1st.

The County Institute last week was one of the most successful ever held in this county.

Rev. J. W. Knappenberger, of Mercersburg, had his left leg amputated, at Pittsburg, last week.

Oh! Where did you get that nice Overcoat? At Sheely & Bro.'s. They have a dandy lot, just get them in.

Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs can be relieved by using Victor Liver Syrup. See advt.

Frank C. Dietz, of York county, has been appointed railway mail clerk between Gettysburg and Carlisle Junction.

Oh! Where did you get that fine Suit? At Sheely & Bro.'s. They have the latest style goods and guarantee a fit.

A crae 4 feet 4 inches tall and 6 ft. across the wings, was shot near Green Ridge last week by James Bare.—Citizen.

Whenever in your power support your home paper with your advertisement and job work. It will always pay you.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Louisa Wierman, residing near York Springs, fell and broke both bones of her arm at the wrist.

Col. J. C. Fuller, president of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg railroad, has given $100 to the Hartranft monument fund.

Chambersburg citizens have purchased the Waynesboro' knitting factory and will remove the works to Chambersburg.

The Sophs at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg have secured a class flag made of asbestos, so that freshmen cannot burn it.

Oh! Where did you get that nice Cloth Dress? At Sheely & Bro.'s. Why, they have all wool Tricot Cloth at form 25 cents a yard up.

While playing ball at school Tuesday Master Francis Hemler accidentally fell, striking his face in an ash heap, and was badly bruised.

Our juvenile population played their Hallow Een pranks this year as usual, throwing corn, cabbage, etc., against the windows and doors.

Mr. Howard Spangler, of Horner's Mill, had the misfortune to have his hand very badly cut with an axe in the hands of his brother, recently.

Oh! Where did you get that Silk Dress? At Sheely & Bro.'s. They have three styles in Black Silk that are bargains.—Price 75 cents, $1 and $1.25.

Samuel Eyster, of Arendtsville, has an apple tree in his lot that yielded the past season 32 bushels of elegant picked apples and 5 bushels of fallen apples.

A little daughter of owen Lynes, of York, aged ten years, has been lying in bed almost unable to move for the last ten months, suffering from spine disease.

The wife of W. L. Delap, died suddenly at Gloucester, N. J., Sunday a week and her remains were broght here Wednesday following and interred at Hampton.

On Sunday, Dora, a seven-year-old daughter of Frank Frommeyer, Butler township, fell from a clover huller in the barn and broke the large bone in the left fore arm.

A York county school marm is now in trouble with patrons and directors because she put sticking plaster on the mouth of some of her pupils to keep them from talking.

Forty Hours Devotion at Bonneauville ended Monday morning. The pastor, Father Burke, was assisted by Very Rev. Boll, Revs. Crotty, Mullaly, Foin, Emig, and others.

When your head feels dull and heavy, the skin sallow, and you are out of sorts, take Red Cloud Liver Berries. Trial package free at all druggists. Regular size, 25 doses, 25 cents.

Oh! Where did you get them Shoes? At Sheely & Bro.'s. Why, you can get any kind of a shoe you want from them. You should just see their assortment, and prices that beat all.

While playing at school recently, a little son of Solomon Meckley, residing near Hanover, fell and broke an arm. The unfortunate lad had the same limb broken about two months ago.

I. N. Durboraw, Esq., of Mountjoy township, was run over by a runaway team a few days ago, while returning home from this place, and was considerably hurt about the head and body.

Mr. John Mause, the boss fisherman, of near town, on Tuesday caught with hook and line, in the Conowago creek, a German Carp that measured 23 inches in length and weighed 7½ pounds.

Wm. Melester, a brakeman on the G. & H. railroad, had one of his fingers so badly crushed while coupling cars at Gettysburg Junction, last Monday morning, as to render amputation necessary.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has arranged for over fifty farmers' institutes during the winter season, among which is one at Gettysburg and one at Bendersville, this county.

The Hanover Saving Fund Society has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., the Hanover Water Company one of four per cent., and the Hanover Gas Company one of two per cent., all now payable

While J. A. H. Rether, of Biglerville, was hauling some long straw one day last week, he was unfortunate enough to fall off the wagon, spraining his shoulder and sustaining a number of scratches on the face.

THEY HAVE ONE CAUSE.—Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, torpid liver, that is failure to digest food taken as nourishment. Red Cloud Liver Berries aids digestion and cures these troubles. 25 doses, 25 cents, at all druggists.

Samuel Bream of near Biglerville, who had reported his apple crop 3,000 bushels, has now measured the crop and all summed up amounts to 3,680 bushels; has on hand yet about 1,000 bushels; is selling from 35 to 60 cents per bushel.

In Lancaster, Oct. 28, Christopher Grubb, for many years one of the leading iron makers in Eastern Pennsylvania, died, aged 81 years. At various times he was proprietor of furnaces in Lancaster and York counties and in Maryland.

The Gettysburg National Bank delivered a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, and the First National Bank of Cettysburg, one of three per cent. The former payable on and after Monday the 11th and the latter on and after Tuesday 12th.

Frank Mumper, son of Mr. Levi Mumper, of Gettysburg, was out gunning one day recently, and in discharging his weapon, it exploded, blowing out the breach. He was very badly burned in the face, but escaped any permanent injuries.

An Engineer corps, in charge of Gen. W. W. Stewart, of this county, is engaged in running lines for a proposed extension westward of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, a branch of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. This line will run from Fort Loudon and will lead through Cowan's Gap. Two lines will then be surveyed. It is probable that one will run to Mt. Dallas, Bedford county, and one to Mt. Union, Huntingdon county.

An iron company will, in the spring, erect an anthracite furnace at Pine Grove, Cumberland county, and will be under the management of Col. J. C. Fuller, president of the G. & H. railroad. Its capacity will be from 150 to 300 tons daily.

The McClellan House, Gettysburg, for years the property of the late Col. John H. McClellan, was sold Wednesday by the administrators to Simon J. Diller for $15,000, and the adjoining Opera House and store building to G. W. Weaver & Son for $9,900.

The Town Council's regular meeting time was on Tuesday evening, but did not meet. We suppose it was too chilly. They will now meet when called by the Burgess, which will be, we suppose, when the weather is warm enough to meet without fire. Do your duty Councilmen, and get a stove in the engine house.

The largest purchase of land for peach culture that ever occurred in Washington county, Md., was made recently by J. Mitchell Stover, one of the most successful peach growers in that county. The tract embraces 600 acres, of which 500 are suitable for this business, in Indian Spring district.

A general jail delivery was discovered at Hagerstown, on Wednesday, to be nipped by the sheriff. The prisoners had gotten into the corridors and were armed with knives and saws, and made threats against the sheriff, but by his coolness and the sight of a pair of revolvers the men were driven back to their cells and secured.

The Mont Alto Iron Co. have abandoned the issuing of checks and established a regular pay day. The new furnace is nearing completion and will be put in blast soon. The forge and runout resumed operation on Tuesday week, giving employment to a number of hands.

Gettysburg Truth says: It is reported that the wife of John Bender, a farmer, residing near Bendersville, recently presented her liege lord with a quartette of little Benders. They are now a little over a week old, and mother and children were doing well at last accounts.

Gen. Sewell, one of the oldest and most experienced revenue agents, transferred the control of this district from Collector Hensel to Collector Fridy. The office was in first class condition. All the old deputies rebounded and will be continued for a short time. The new collector will probably commence appointing his deputies very soon.

Last Thursday, as Leslie, a young son of Mr. C. E. Diehl, the Carlisle street groceryman, was playing in the second story of his father's store, he accidentally fell through the trap-door to the floor below. Fortunately he was not much hurt, although his escape from serious injury seems miraculous.

A KIND FRIEND.—Is what they call that famous remedy Red Flag Oil, it quickly cures rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, bruises, burns, sores and all pain, it is good for man or beast.

No other medicine has won for itself such confidence as Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator, it is the best combination for the cure of all kidney and liver complaints. Trial bottles free at Barnitz's drug store.

On Tuesday morning last Thomas McCausland was shot, fatally it is thought, by a burglar at McCausland, a small town 20 miles from Davenport, Iowa. The Hanover Herald says McCausland is a nephew of Davis Garber, of that place, and also of the late Thomas McCausland, years ago proprietor of the Central Hotel, Hanover. John Webb, the murderer, is thought by some to be a man of that name who formerly lived in Adams county and moved to Iowa.

The York Springs Comet says: On last Saturday evening, Mr. J. F. Morris' store made a narrow escape from fire. After the store was closed, Mrs. Morris detected the odor of something burning, and upon a thorough investigation, Mr. M. discovered fire in one of the wooden spittoons, containing sawdust, which had already made considerable headway. Had it remained dormant but a short time longer, with no one present, a big conflagration would undoubtedly have been the result.

It is a well known fact that an excellent quality of flint exists in large quantities along the line of the G. & H. railroad and that almost daily carloads of it are shipped to potteries in the west, where it is used in glazing pottery and queensware. The Carlisle Herald thinks that an industry which would pay could be erected at a point along this road—a flint mill where the flint could be burned and prepared and shipped in sacks to the potteries at a rate almost as low as in its crude state.

Mr. Peter Graff, of Washington, Pa., agrees to give $25,000 out of the estate of his son, Charles H. Graff, M. D., who died recently at Duluth, Minn., to endow a professorship in the college at Gettysburg, to be known as "the Dr. Charles H. Graff professorship of hygiene and physical culture." Dr. George D. Staley, of Lebanon, will be the occupant of the new chair.

Lebold & Fisher, bankers of Abiline, Kansas, made an assignment to C. F. Mead, an attorney of that city, and locked the Abilene bank's doors against all comers—having been forced to do so by New England creditors, who commenced legal proceedings and the assignment was necessary. The liabilities amount to $285,000, with assets, which being invested in western lands, when sold at forced sale, will not begin to meet the liabilities. We make this statement because there are several thousand dollars invested by citizens of this place.

Mr. Wm. H. Martin, of Chester, who formerly resided in Cumberland township and is well known in this county, has been appointed Factory Inspector by Governor Beaver. The appointment is for three years and salary $1,500 per year. His duty is to visit and inspect as often as practicable the factories, work-shops and other establishments in the State, employing women or children, and make an annual report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While a farmer named Myers, near York, was plowing one day last week his horses became frightened and run away. They became tangled with the plow in such a manner that the plow shear came in contact with the hind legs of both animals, cutting off both legs of the one horse and the right leg of the other just above the ankle. Both horses remained standing on the stumps that remained, the other portion lying some distance away. The leg of one horse was nearly severed, it being held only by a small strip of skin. Both were killed to relieve their suffering.

Among the names of those who have passed the civil service examination and been placed on the list of eligibles at Washington, D. C., we notice the following from this county. We give the classes and percentages. Male clerk, salary of $1,000 and over, Martin L. Gates, New Oxford, per cent., 83; male copyist, under $1,000. Simon P. Stover, McKnightstown, 75; female copyist, less than $1,000, Miss Mary Neely, York Springs, 85; Miss Jennie W. Brandon, 80. Miss Neely stands third in a class of 29. Miss Laura Norris, of Waynesboro', and formerly of this county is in the latter class with a percentage of 84.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weirich, of Mountpleasant township, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Before noon the house was filled with guests all bringing something valuable for the veneracle couple, from a $5 gold piece to a smoke pipe. They all partook of a sumptupus dinner, prepared by some of the best cooks in the neighborhood. Everything was elegantly prepared. Among the guests were Jacob Weirich and wife, of Pen-Mar, Peter K. Smith and wife, Jos. Smith and wife, Elias Adams and wife, Jas. Smith and wife, Charles Smith and wife, John Kerrigan and wife, Chas. Hemler and wife, Jacob Hemler, Jno. Sneeringer and wife, Jos. L. Hemler, and wife, Mrs. C. Smith, Jos. J. Hemler, wife and daughter, Wm. Chrismer and wife, James Robinson and wife, James Gallagher and wife, and Andrew Keffer and wife. In the evening the Sugartown Orchestra serenaded the party and were cordially received by the host and hostess. After having a very pleasant time, the guests left, wishing the happy couple many more years of happiness to come.

A FRIEND.

From East Berlin.

J. Mullen, a blind person and a graduate of the University of Penn., has made his home in town with his friend J. W. Sunday also blind, until next September. This gentleman comes highly recommended as a scholar, and will give instruction in Latin, Greek, Geometry, Physics, and indeed in any branch of study. All the tuition asked is to read for him the same amount of time he spends in teaching.

It would be well if the W. M. R. R. would afford a shelter of some kind at the Berlin junction. As it is now, passengers, in going to and returning from Gettysburg must wait one hour and forty minutes each way and must stand around the brick-kilns, walk up and down the track and accommodate themselves as best they can.

Our banker, Mr. Smyzer, removed his family to York on Tuesday.

New Oxford Catholic Union.

The men of the Immaculate Conception congregation of this place, met on Sunday evening at the earnest invitation of the pastor, Rev. Father Mandalari, and formed a Union with the above title. The officers elected are: President, E. G. Topper; V. President, O. A. Smith; Secretary, M. J. Smith; Treasurer, Jas. A. Smith.

The object of the Union is to bind the men of the congregation together in one solid body to further the interests of the church and congregation. It was also decided to connect a beneficial feature to the Union, which action will commend itself to every member of the congregation. The Union started with forty-five members, but it should embrace every male member of the congregation.

Runaway Accident.

Friday evening as Messrs. G. N. Warner and W. F. Sheely were returning from Hanover, their horse became vicious and Mr. Warner applied the whip. This excited the animal and when in front of Dicks's drug store he suddenly turned, upsetting the buggy and breaking the king bolt of it. The horse with the front part of the buggy dashed towards the Eagle Hotel, and there one wheel collided with a post, breaking the post and wheel. At the hotel the two little daughters of Mr. L. Leece narrowly escaped being run over. The horse was stopped before going far, and was uninjured. The occupants of the buggy were thrown out when the buggy was upset and Mr. Warner was badly cut and bruised about the head, but Mr. Sheely escaped injury. The men were fortunate in escaping with as little injury as they did. A handsome hanging lamp was broken to pieces in the accident.

Thieves in Town Again.

Friday night some person or persons stole all of Mrs. Harriet Harman's chickens, about 25 in number, from her stable, in the rear of her home on Centre Square.

An attempt was made to again enter Mr. A. F. Robinson's saloon on Pitt street, Sunday night by way of the window but this time the shutters were too securely fastened, and the would-be thieves were foiled.

On Monday morning about 2 o'clock Mr. Jas. H. Brown, of Pitt street, heard some persons at his stable and fired several shots from a revolver at them, scaring them off before they secured any booty. Mr. Brown says they were in a wagon, but has no idea of their identity.

From York Springs.

Mr. Samuel Lehr near town had two turkeys killed in broad daylight on Monday last by a sneak thief who lives near this place. He was discovered before he could get them home. A warrant is out for his arrest.

Mr. John Ziegler, of York county, had 7 pieces of pork stolen from his smoke house last week.

A list was made of the rabbits killed by hunters from this place on Friday and shows that the cotton tails are not very scarce; for the 21 hunters who were out on that day shot 87 rabbits and a number of partridges.

The newly remodeled barn of Mr. Jacob Weikert, near Greenmount, Freedom township, was burned about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and with it one horse, hack and other vehicles, and all his crops were lost. The insurance is light; the cause unknown.

MARRIED.

Oct. 29, at Bonneauville, by Rev. W. J. Burke, Jacob Eckert to Mrs. Julia Rider, both of White Hall.

Oct. 29, by Rev. D. R. Becker, Mr. Wm. F. Lingg to Miss Ruth J. Little, both of Straban twp.

Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride in this place, by Rev. J. Tomlinson, Charles K. Yeager, Esq., of Allegheny City, Pa., to Miss Nancy H. Clippinger.

DIED.

Deaths free,—tributes, verses, &c., 5 cents a line.

Oct. 30, in Cumberland twp., John Black, aged 80 years, 6 months and 1 day.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Job : Printing

done at the ITEM office.

NEAT,

QUICK,

CHEAP.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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The Sophs at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg have secured a class flag made of asbestos, so that freshmen cannot burn it.

Oh! Where did you get that nice Cloth Dress? At Sheely & Bro.'s. Why, they have all wool Tricot Cloth at form 25 cents a yard up.

While playing ball at school Tuesday Master Francis Hemler accidentally fell, striking his face in an ash heap, and was badly bruised.

Our juvenile population played their Hallow 'Een pranks this year as usual, throwing corn, cabbage, etc., against the windows and doors.

Mr. Howard Spangler, of Horner's Mill, had the misfortune to have his hand very badly cut with an axe in the hands of his brother, recently.

Oh! Where did you get that Silk Dress? At Sheely & Bro.'s. They have three styles in Black Silk that are bargains.—Price 75 cents, $1 and $1.25.

Samuel Eyster, of Arendtsville, has an apple tree in his lot that yielded the past season 32 bushels of elegant picked apples and 5 bushels of fallen apples.

A little daughter of owen Lynes, of York, aged ten years, has been lying in bed almost unable to move for the last ten months, suffering from spine disease.

The wife of W. L. Delap, died suddenly at Gloucester, N. J., Sunday a week and her remains were broght here Wednesday following and interred at Hampton.

On Sunday, Dora, a seven-year-old daughter of Frank Frommeyer, Butler township, fell from a clover huller in the barn and broke the large bone in the left fore arm.

A York county school marm is now in trouble with patrons and directors because she put sticking plaster on the mouth of some of her pupils to keep them from talking.

Forty Hours Devotion at Bonneauville ended Monday morning. The pastor, Father Burke, was assisted by Very Rev. Boll, Revs. Crotty, Mullaly, Foin, Emig, and others.

When your head feels dull and heavy, the skin sallow, and you are out of sorts, take Red Cloud Liver Berries. Trial package free at all druggists. Regular size, 25 doses, 25 cents.

Oh! Where did you get them Shoes? At Sheely & Bro.'s. Why, you can get any kind of a shoe you want from them. You should just see their assortment, and prices that beat all.

While playing at school recently, a little son of Solomon Meckley, residing near Hanover, fell and broke an arm. The unfortunate lad had the same limb broken about two months ago.

I. N. Durboraw, Esq., of Mountjoy township, was run over by a runaway team a few days ago, while returning home from this place, and was considerably hurt about the head and body.

Mr. John Mause, the boss fisherman, of near town, on Tuesday caught with hook and line, in the Conowago creek, a German Carp that measured 23 inches in length and weighed 7½ pounds.

Wm. Melester, a brakeman on the G. & H. railroad, had one of his fingers so badly crushed while coupling cars at Gettysburg Junction, last Monday morning, as to render amputation necessary.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has arranged for over fifty farmers' institutes during the winter season, among which is one at Gettysburg and one at Bendersville, this county.

The Hanover Saving Fund Society has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., the Hanover Water Company one of four per cent., and the Hanover Gas Company one of two per cent., all now payable

While J. A. H. Rether, of Biglerville, was hauling some long straw one day last week, he was unfortunate enough to fall off the wagon, spraining his shoulder and sustaining a number of scratches on the face.

THEY HAVE ONE CAUSE.—Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, torpid liver, that is failure to digest food taken as nourishment. Red Cloud Liver Berries aids digestion and cures these troubles. 25 doses, 25 cents, at all druggists.

Samuel Bream of near Biglerville, who had reported his apple crop 3,000 bushels, has now measured the crop and all summed up amounts to 3,680 bushels; has on hand yet about 1,000 bushels; is selling from 35 to 60 cents per bushel.

In Lancaster, Oct. 28, Christopher Grubb, for many years one of the leading iron makers in Eastern Pennsylvania, died, aged 81 years. At various times he was proprietor of furnaces in Lancaster and York counties and in Maryland.

The Gettysburg National Bank delivered a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, and the First National Bank of Cettysburg, one of three per cent. The former payable on and after Monday the 11th and the latter on and after Tuesday 12th.

Frank Mumper, son of Mr. Levi Mumper, of Gettysburg, was out gunning one day recently, and in discharging his weapon, it exploded, blowing out the breach. He was very badly burned in the face, but escaped any permanent injuries.

An Engineer corps, in charge of Gen. W. W. Stewart, of this county, is engaged in running lines for a proposed extension westward of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, a branch of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. This line will run from Fort Loudon and will lead through Cowan's Gap. Two lines will then be surveyed. It is probable that one will run to Mt. Dallas, Bedford county, and one to Mt. Union, Huntingdon county.

An iron company will, in the spring, erect an anthracite furnace at Pine Grove, Cumberland county, and will be under the management of Col. J. C. Fuller, president of the G. & H. railroad. Its capacity will be from 150 to 300 tons daily.

The McClellan House, Gettysburg, for years the property of the late Col. John H. McClellan, was sold Wednesday by the administrators to Simon J. Diller for $15,000, and the adjoining Opera House and store building to G. W. Weaver & Son for $9,900.

The Town Council's regular meeting time was on Tuesday evening, but did not meet. We suppose it was too chilly. They will now meet when called by the Burgess, which will be, we suppose, when the weather is warm enough to meet without fire. Do your duty Councilmen, and get a stove in the engine house.

The largest purchase of land for peach culture that ever occurred in Washington county, Md., was made recently by J. Mitchell Stover, one of the most successful peach growers in that county. The tract embraces 600 acres, of which 500 are suitable for this business, in Indian Spring district.

A general jail delivery was discovered at Hagerstown, on Wednesday, to be nipped by the sheriff. The prisoners had gotten into the corridors and were armed with knives and saws, and made threats against the sheriff, but by his coolness and the sight of a pair of revolvers the men were driven back to their cells and secured.

The Mont Alto Iron Co. have abandoned the issuing of checks and established a regular pay day. The new furnace is nearing completion and will be put in blast soon. The forge and runout resumed operation on Tuesday week, giving employment to a number of hands.

Gettysburg Truth says: It is reported that the wife of John Bender, a farmer, residing near Bendersville, recently presented her liege lord with a quartette of little Benders. They are now a little over a week old, and mother and children were doing well at last accounts.

Gen. Sewell, one of the oldest and most experienced revenue agents, transferred the control of this district from Collector Hensel to Collector Fridy. The office was in first class condition. All the old deputies rebounded and will be continued for a short time. The new collector will probably commence appointing his deputies very soon.

Last Thursday, as Leslie, a young son of Mr. C. E. Diehl, the Carlisle street groceryman, was playing in the second story of his father's store, he accidentally fell through the trap-door to the floor below. Fortunately he was not much hurt, although his escape from serious injury seems miraculous.

A KIND FRIEND.—Is what they call that famous remedy Red Flag Oil, it quickly cures rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, bruises, burns, sores and all pain, it is good for man or beast.

No other medicine has won for itself such confidence as Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator, it is the best combination for the cure of all kidney and liver complaints. Trial bottles free at Barnitz's drug store.

On Tuesday morning last Thomas McCausland was shot, fatally it is thought, by a burglar at McCausland, a small town 20 miles from Davenport, Iowa. The Hanover Herald says McCausland is a nephew of Davis Garber, of that place, and also of the late Thomas McCausland, years ago proprietor of the Central Hotel, Hanover. John Webb, the murderer, is thought by some to be a man of that name who formerly lived in Adams county and moved to Iowa.

The York Springs Comet says: On last Saturday evening, Mr. J. F. Morris' store made a narrow escape from fire. After the store was closed, Mrs. Morris detected the odor of something burning, and upon a thorough investigation, Mr. M. discovered fire in one of the wooden spittoons, containing sawdust, which had already made considerable headway. Had it remained dormant but a short time longer, with no one present, a big conflagration would undoubtedly have been the result.

It is a well known fact that an excellent quality of flint exists in large quantities along the line of the G. & H. railroad and that almost daily carloads of it are shipped to potteries in the west, where it is used in glazing pottery and queensware. The Carlisle Herald thinks that an industry which would pay could be erected at a point along this road—a flint mill where the flint could be burned and prepared and shipped in sacks to the potteries at a rate almost as low as in its crude state.

Mr. Peter Graff, of Washington, Pa., agrees to give $25,000 out of the estate of his son, Charles H. Graff, M. D., who died recently at Duluth, Minn., to endow a professorship in the college at Gettysburg, to be known as "the Dr. Charles H. Graff professorship of hygiene and physical culture." Dr. George D. Staley, of Lebanon, will be the occupant of the new chair.

Lebold & Fisher, bankers of Abiline, Kansas, made an assignment to C. F. Mead, an attorney of that city, and locked the Abilene bank's doors against all comers—having been forced to do so by New England creditors, who commenced legal proceedings and the assignment was necessary. The liabilities amount to $285,000, with assets, which being invested in western lands, when sold at forced sale, will not begin to meet the liabilities. We make this statement because there are several thousand dollars invested by citizens of this place.

Mr. Wm. H. Martin, of Chester, who formerly resided in Cumberland township and is well known in this county, has been appointed Factory Inspector by Governor Beaver. The appointment is for three years and salary $1,500 per year. His duty is to visit and inspect as often as practicable the factories, work-shops and other establishments in the State, employing women or children, and make an annual report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While a farmer named Myers, near York, was plowing one day last week his horses became frightened and run away. They became tangled with the plow in such a manner that the plow shear came in contact with the hind legs of both animals, cutting off both legs of the one horse and the right leg of the other just above the ankle. Both horses remained standing on the stumps that remained, the other portion lying some distance away. The leg of one horse was nearly severed, it being held only by a small strip of skin. Both were killed to relieve their suffering.

Among the names of those who have passed the civil service examination and been placed on the list of eligibles at Washington, D. C., we notice the following from this county. We give the classes and percentages. Male clerk, salary of $1,000 and over, Martin L. Gates, New Oxford, per cent., 83; male copyist, under $1,000. Simon P. Stover, McKnightstown, 75; female copyist, less than $1,000, Miss Mary Neely, York Springs, 85; Miss Jennie W. Brandon, 80. Miss Neely stands third in a class of 29. Miss Laura Norris, of Waynesboro', and formerly of this county is in the latter class with a percentage of 84.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weirich, of Mountpleasant township, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Before noon the house was filled with guests all bringing something valuable for the veneracle couple, from a $5 gold piece to a smoke pipe. They all partook of a sumptupus dinner, prepared by some of the best cooks in the neighborhood. Everything was elegantly prepared. Among the guests were Jacob Weirich and wife, of Pen-Mar, Peter K. Smith and wife, Jos. Smith and wife, Elias Adams and wife, Jas. Smith and wife, Charles Smith and wife, John Kerrigan and wife, Chas. Hemler and wife, Jacob Hemler, Jno. Sneeringer and wife, Jos. L. Hemler, and wife, Mrs. C. Smith, Jos. J. Hemler, wife and daughter, Wm. Chrismer and wife, James Robinson and wife, James Gallagher and wife, and Andrew Keffer and wife. In the evening the Sugartown Orchestra serenaded the party and were cordially received by the host and hostess. After having a very pleasant time, the guests left, wishing the happy couple many more years of happiness to come.

A FRIEND.

From East Berlin.

J. Mullen, a blind person and a graduate of the University of Penn., has made his home in town with his friend J. W. Sunday also blind, until next September. This gentleman comes highly recommended as a scholar, and will give instruction in Latin, Greek, Geometry, Physics, and indeed in any branch of study. All the tuition asked is to read for him the same amount of time he spends in teaching.

It would be well if the W. M. R R. would afford a shelter of some kind at the Berlin junction. As it is now, passengers, in going to and returning from Gettysburg must wait one hour and forty minutes each way and must stand around the brick-kilns, walk up and down the track and accommodate themselves as best they can.

Our banker, Mr. Smyzer, removed his family to York on Tuesday.

New Oxford Catholic Union.

The men of the Immaculate Conception congregation of this place, met on Sunday evening at the earnest invitation of the pastor, Rev. Father Mandalari, and formed a Union with the above title. The officers elected are: President, E. G. Topper; V. President, O. A. Smith; Secretary, M. J. Smith; Treasurer, Jas. A. Smith.

The object of the Union is to bind the men of the congregation together in one solid body to further the interests of the church and congregation. It was also decided to connect a beneficial feature to the Union, which action will commend itself to every member of the congregation. The Union started with forty-five members, but it should embrace every male member of the congregation.

Runaway Accident.

Friday evening as Messrs. G. N. Warner and W. F. Sheely were returning from Hanover, their horse became vicious and Mr. Warner applied the whip. This excited the animal and when in front of Dicks's drug store he suddenly turned, upsetting the buggy and breaking the king bolt of it. The horse with the front part of the buggy dashed towards the Eagle Hotel, and there one wheel collided with a post, breaking the post and wheel. At the hotel the two little daughters of Mr. L. Leece narrowly escaped being run over. The horse was stopped before going far, and was uninjured. The occupants of the buggy were thrown out when the buggy was upset and Mr. Warner was badly cut and bruised about the head, but Mr. Sheely escaped injury. The men were fortunate in escaping with as little injury as they did. A handsome hanging lamp was broken to pieces in the accident.

Thieves in Town Again.

Friday night some person or persons stole all of Mrs. Harriet Harman's chickens, about 25 in number, from her stable, in the rear of her home on Centre Square.

An attempt was made to again enter Mr. A. F. Robinson's saloon on Pitt street, Sunday night by way of the window but this time the shutters were too securely fastened, and the would-be thieves were foiled.

On Monday morning about 2 o'clock Mr. Jas. H. Brown, of Pitt street, heard some persons at his stable and fired several shots from a revolver at them, scaring them off before they secured any booty. Mr. Brown says they were in a wagon, but has no idea of their identity.

From York Springs.

Mr. Samuel Lehr near town had two turkeys killed in broad daylight on Monday last by a sneak thief who lives near this place. He was discovered before he could get them home. A warrant is out for his arrest.

Mr. John Ziegler, of York county, had 7 pieces of pork stolen from his smoke house last week.

A list was made of the rabbits killed by hunters from this place on Friday and shows that the cotton tails are not very scarce; for the 21 hunters who were out on that day shot 87 rabbits and a number of partridges.

The newly remodeled barn of Mr. Jacob Weikert, near Greenmount, Freedom township, was burned about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and with it one horse, hack and other vehicles, and all his crops were lost. The insurance is light; the cause unknown.

MARRIED.

Oct. 29, at Bonneauville, by Rev. W. J. Burke, Jacob Eckert to Mrs. Julia Rider, both of White Hall.

Oct. 29, by Rev. D. R. Becker, Mr. Wm. F. Lingg to Miss Ruth J. Little, both of Straban twp.

Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride in this place, by Rev. J. Tomlinson, Charles K. Yeager, Esq., of Allegheny City, Pa., to Miss Nancy H. Clippinger.

DIED.

Deaths free,—tributes, verses, &c., 5 cents a line.

Oct. 30, in Cumberland twp., John Black, aged 80 years, 6 months and 1 day.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Job :- Printing

done at the ITEM office.

NEAT, QUICK, CHEAP.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

THE MISSION OF THE SEA.

Men gain new vigor at her wholesome breast;
She links far lands and reunites lone hearts;
She carries argosies from East and West
To those of distant parts.

But more than this, her mission unto us,
The mission of the many-voiced sea!
She rolls her ceaseless waves to shore, and these
She types Eternity.

—*R. E. Burton, in Youth's Companion.*

"OLD STEADY'S" GAME.

BY EVELYN HUNT RAYMOND.

"See thar, stranger. Mebbe you'll light? No? Humph! Life 'd be too ornery flat without my 'bacey, an' it's no gret, anyhow."

"That's as we take it; but this is a lonely place. How did you happen to settle here?"

"None o' yer—no matter. Only folks 'round this canon don't ask too many questions. 'Tain't considered good luck, nor ter say healthy."

"Beg your pardon; however, no offense was intended."

"Don't say no more—shake. Polly, bring the victuals."

Polly obeyed, the traveler watching her attentively. She was one of the sights he had come to see; an institution of this West which was so full of interest to him. Tall, lithe, graceful, limpid-eyed, clear-skinned, spirited and ignorant.

She felt his eyes scanning her, and a flush rose under the tan of her cheek. For the first time in her life she was unpleasantly conscious of her bare feet—brown and shapely though they were—and the feeling gave her head a higher poise. It may have been that that made her stumble and spill the contents of her earthen bowl over the guest's knees, as she passed him in the narrow space before the deal table.

The flush deepened, and a quick tear of anger sprang to the dark eye; she faltered—half meaning to apologize—but an oath from her father checked the incipient courtesy, and turning, she left the cabin. A moment later Barr caught a gleam of pink calico behind a pile of rocks.

Old Stinson also saw it, and sighed.

"Don't wonder ye say 'tain't fit. My gal, thar, ain't no chance. She's smart—smart as a full-blooded filly. She'd orter ben sent East; but she won't leave her old dad. Rough as I be, she sticks ter me. I orter be shot fer cussin' her. Wall, I ain't what I wus: settin' here watchin' an' keepin' gyard makes me narvous."

The visitor's eyes asked the question from which his lips refrained.

The simple dinner eaten, the remnants were left to the flies, and the men's chairs tilted back against the outside of the house. Something in the younger one's frank face and manner had softened "Old Grizzly" to a reminiscent mood, and made him strangely inclined to gratify an idle curiosity.

Sage bush, rock, and alkali. The shadow of the rude home stretched out longer; from its shelter John Barr looked over the wilderness, and wondered where in its vastness he should find the man he sought.

"Stranger, I've took a notion to ye. Ye've got a motion 'bout ye 't minds me o' one I knowed. Ye look like an honest chap. Say! d'ye believe in ghosts?"

He put the question suddenly, eagerly; and a look of grieved disappointment followed the "Not at all" with which it was received.

"Do you?"

"Yep. I've seen 'em."

A thought had come to the other, pityingly connected with the gleam of pink calico.

There was a long silence. The keen eyes under the shaggy brows fixed themselves intently on the guest who—realizing what a godsend his chance visit must be to this lonely soul—submitted in patience.

"Can't you tell me about it?"

"I'd be glad ter—plagued glad! Ef ye'll swar on yer derringer 't ye won't blab."

The temptation to smile was banished by the thought of that unshed tear in Polly's dark eye. Humoring the old man might help her.

"I'll swear," he said: and he did.

"D'ye see yender stun with the pile o' dead bresh 'round it? an' the heaps o' rocks jest beyand?"

"Yes."

"Thet's the spot. Thet's what I'm a-watchin', an' hev got ter watch till the owner comes. Stranger! I'm a sure shot. I don't bar no foolin' with. Ef ye betray—"

"I shall not betray you."

"Wall, I ain't easy mistook a-readin' men, an' I'm a-goin's ter trest ye. I've got ter, somebuddy, soon. Thar's a queer kind o' pain in my side 't warns me. Twic't I've lost my senses, an' when I come to I hedn't so much strength as a baby coyote. I'll lose 'em onct too often, and then—"

"I ain't never told Polly yit. I've kinder hated ter. Women is narvous, an' I've been a-gittin' that way myself 'nuff ter know what a mis'able feel it is.

"I hed a pardner onct; as squar' a man as ever handled a pick. He hailed from Boston, and 'twas quite a change, ye'll 'low. He never told—an' I never ast—what wus the prime cause 't drun him ter the Rockies. Thar's allus sumthin'.

"We warn't much alike. He wus sober as a jedge, an' I liked rum. 'Ol' Grizzly' an' 'Ol' Steady' thet's what the boys called us, an' we wus lucky.

"When we'd got a good pile we'd make an even divvy; then I'd saddle my mare an' take the trail fer 'Frisco, but he'd stay here 'long o' Polly.

"He 'tended the ol' woman when she petered out, an' done more ter comfort the young un 'an I could. 'Twus 'bout the same's her hevin' two daddies.

"I'd allus stow some o' the dust whar Polly'll find it arter I'm gone, an' then I'd help the boys ter hev a good time. Whenever I come back—arter six weeks er six months—I'd find 'Ol' Steady' goin' on jest the same. But onet I see in a minute't he'd struck his last payin' quartz.

"Durno what ailed him, an' smart's he wus, he didn't; but he told me he'd quit diggin', and afore he hung up his tools fer good he'd show me whar he'd stowed his pile.

"'Twas all fer 'his boy,' 't wus ter a college out East, an' I wus ter hand it over on demand.

"He writ a letter—I ain't never larned ter read, no more has Polly—ter tell all about hisself an' what he wanted done; but blest ef he didn't drap off suddent one night, an' never no chance ter tell nothin'.

"Some o' the boys helped bury him, an' we fixed him comfor'ble an' solid, with a stun ter his head an' his feet. Warn't none o' us much fer prayin', so the young un, she kneeled down thar an' said the pra'r he'd larned her himself.

"'Twus orful lonesome arter thet, an' the gal cried a lot; but I ain't never ben the same man sence.

"'Twus in my mind allus, whar 'd 'Ol' Steady' planted his gold! An' how wus I ter be as true ter him an' his'n as he'd ben ter me an' Polly?

"I couldn't sleep sea'ce none, an' one moonlight night I went outside an' walked all 'roun' the gully. When I come ter thet thar heap o' stuns, as sartin as ye're a sinner, thar sot 'Ol' Steady' on a bowlder playin' cyards all by hisself!

"He'd ben a marster hand fer solytary when he wus 'bove groun', an' it 'peared he hedn't lost none o' his grip down below. I turned all kinder cold, but no livin' man 'd ever downed me, an' I 'lowed no dead one shouldn't.

"Hello, pard!' I hollered. He never let on, but jest kep' a-sortin' an' handlin' his cyards same 's he'd allus done. Somehow my legs felt heavy as lead, but I kep' on a-draggin' myself nearer, till all of a suddent he wus gone!

"I didn't tarry long, nuther; but tumbled inter my bunk an' cussed myself fer a blamed fool.

"Nex' night, sunthin' 't I couldn't help fa'rly drug me out o' the cabin agin' an' 'roun' an' 'roun' till I brung up ter the same pile o' stuns, an' ther—thar it sot agin, 'big as life an' twict as natural.'

"I started fer him—it—plumb straight, but fust I knowed, thar wus my feet a-lagin' agin 's ef they b'longed ter somebuddy else. Thet time, though, I edged a leetle clusser, an' spoke out good an' gritty.

"What's sent ye back, Ol' Steady? Didn't we do the plantin' job all reg'lar?' He wavered, an' twisted, an' squirmed 'roun' consid'rabit, an' then—he warn't thar!

"Thet blamed thing went on fer seven nights; me a-gittin' madder an' it a-gittin' sassier an' stayin' later till I got so clus' I could a'most tech it.

"The las' one, I got a good look over his—its—shoulder, an' blest if ever' one o' them spook cyards warn't spades—aces o' spades! I couldn' help larfin'. 'Say, pardner! whar'd ye git thet pack; be they from above er below?'

"He didn't take no notice, jest kep' on a-shufflin' an' dealin' 'em out on thet bowlder, one arter another, ace arter ace. We begun these pertracted meetin's when the moon wus in first quarter, an' now 'twas later 'n later ever' night afore he'd come ter time. I thought I'd settle the hash then an' thar.

"'I ast ye onct, pardner, what sent ye back, an' now I ax agin.' I'd ben doin' considerable thinkin' an' cal'lated I'd struck a lead at last. 'Wus it 'cause ye didn't git no chance ter tell 'bout yer pile?'

"Thet spook stopped shufflin' an' raised its head ter onct. I follered up the trail. 'Ye don't pla' nothin' but spades. I reckin thar'll be some diggin' ter do.'

"Ol' Steady's eyes looked from his aces inter mine. I thought a blizzard 'd hit me; but I braced up onct more. 'Be—ye—a-settin'—on—the—spot—pard?' I chattered.

"Hope ter die ef he didn't smile! The gladdest, relievedest 't ever ye see. It made him look so peart like 't I clean fergot 't he'd ben dead an' buried, an' I wus so tickled ter think I'd foun' out what he wanted, 't I jest clapped my han' down heavy on his shoulder! Thet is, I clapped hearty nuf, but thar warn't nothin' ter hit but the stun whar he'd sot."

The miner relapsed into revery, a peculiar smile hovering over his stubbly lips. John Barr was smiling, too; the mingled pathos and bathos of eerie tale amused while it touched him.

His host suddenly looked up and fixed anew his piercing gaze upon him. The scrutiny was again sustained in perfect calmness. If it was a madman with whom he had to deal he would be prepared.

"Thar, stranger! I don't in common ax no questions o' them 'at eats my victuals—who they be ner whar they're a-goin'. But I dew now. What's yer name?"

"Pardon me, I forgot; I should have told you at first. John Willett Barr."

The settler stood up, put his scrawny hands to his mouth, and blew a shrill whistle. At the third repetition an answering salute was heard, and the pink-calico gown came in sight.

The oval cheek was redder from shame than exercise, as the girl advanced to her father's side. She had not meant again to face this guest who had witnessed her poverty and awkwardness, but she dared not disobey.

"Polly, hev ye got the letter safe?"

"Yes, pop."

"War'?"

She raised her dark eyes and searched both countenances with grave questioning.

"What fer ye want ter know?'

"No matter. I want it."

"Fer him?"

"Thet ain't nothin' ter ye."

"Yes, pop, it be. I promised ter keep it till his own 'boy' come from the States. I promised agin thet last day. Don't ast me ter give it up ter nobuddy else."

"Young un', what wus 'Ol' Steady's' name? He larnt it to ye so 't ye could spell it out like a scholard."

"I don't see no call——"

"Say it, I tell ye. Don't ye dar' go agin' me!"

The impatient words were addressed to the reluctant girl, but "Ol' Grizzly's eager gaze was on the stranger's face.

With slow distinctness, feeling herself a traitor to a sacred memory she pronounced the words:

"John—Willett—Barr."

The traveler paled from the shock, whose truth was sadder than he had dreamed. A moment later he had disappeared in the canon.

"Daddy, what fer did ye make me? I warn't ter tell nobody but the 'boy.'

"Yender's him?"

"Him! Oh, Lordy!"

To both minds returned the same picture—the poor and barren death-chamber of "Ol' Steady," his vain efforts for speech, his hopeless longing for the loved presence which had come—too late.

The moon had risen when Barr returned to the cabin. By the light of a kerosene-lamp he saw the girl within watching over a bulky envelope which lay upon the table.

She rose to meet him as he came within a few feet of her and paused. Lifting the lamp and shading it with her hand so that the rays fell full upon his features, she examined them even more than his father had done.

She would have risked life to defend, or to deliver to its rightful claimant, her sacred trust.

"Sw'ar ter me, stranger: be you his 'boy?' Be you—John—Willett—Barr?"

The sorrowful regret in the face confronting her was too genuine for further doubting. With a sigh of intense relief she held out her hand and the letter.

He took them both, and with the deference due a Queen bent and touched the brown fingers with his lips. Twice that day Polly's eyes had filled with an unaccustomed mist, but this time she hid them in her chamber.

The old man and his guest sat down outside. Neither was inclined for speech. There would be time for such later—that hour was for silence.

It might have been midnight when the elder's hand reached out and touched the other's sleeve; left it to point silently over the moonlit sward to the pile of rocks bordering the gulch.

The young man's eyes followed the gesture, then came suddenly back and met the triumphant gaze shot to him from beneath old Stinson's beetling brows.

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With arms extended, and a glad cry as of childhood, Barr ran toward the group of bowlders. Dimly, through her healthful slumber, Polly heard that "Father!" and smiled upon her pillow. "Grizzly" heard it, and felt a burden lifted from his faithful heart. The echoes of the cannon caught it up and tossed it back to one another in sweet succession till it died upon the night wind. Did it reach to the hungry heart in the lonely grave, and quiet its unrest? Who can tell?

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"I dare not, John. We have been so differently trained. You have had a lifetime of learning. I one little year. I am so ignorant! I am not good enough—no, I won't say that! I am as good as you—as good as any of those beautiful women I see; but they are far better fitted to marry you."

A twelvemonth of culture had not detracted from the proud, free grace of the creature who had grown up in the wilderness, and it was quite the old Polly who tossed back her pretty head, folded her shapely arms, and set her chin firmly to withstand her pleading lover.

He came close to her, but he dared not touch her. Once his lips had caressed her fingers; would they ever reach her perfect mouth?

"Darling, what has learning to do with you and me? Shall I tell you what I see, always! A fresh-made grave in a lonely place, a group of rough men, and a weeping girl, kneeling with folded hands and upturned face. 'Old Steady' knows, as I know, that no other than his Polly can be wife to his boy. Come!"

He held out his arms. A moment later, with the slow, sweet yielding of the conquered wilding that she was, she drooped to let them fold about her.—*Frank Leslie's.*

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WORN AND TORN CURRENCY

HOW IT IS REDEEMED AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A New System Which Provides for the Redemption of Torn Notes in Full or in Part.

The United States Treasurer has decided on a new method of redeeming worn and mutilated currency which he thinks will prove a great improvement over the old system. The system which has been in vogue at the Treasury for the past three or four years has, he says, practically taken money from poor people and put it in the pockets of the Government without any real justification. The old system provided that if a note was presented for redemption and measured one-tenth less than the full length, a proportionate amount should be deducted from the sum given in return. The result was that many notes presented by poor people for deposit in saving banks were refused at their par value and only taken at the discount fixed by the Government.

The new system authorizes the redemption at the full value of notes which are three-fifths intact and the payment of proportions for smaller parts of a note where evidence is presented of its destruction. Treasurer Huston is considering a further provision which, if adopted, will make the Treasury practice conform even more closely to the old practice of the banks. They have a proportional scale by which they pay a part of the par value of a note between two-fifths and three-fifths intact without requiring evidence of its destruction. Half a note is redeemed for half its value.

The object of redeeming parts of old notes at only a proportion of their par value is, of course, to protect the Government against redeeming the same note twice. Treasury officials believe that the new system is perfectly secure in this regard. It has been in use by the banks for many years without loss. Now and then some cute schemer will try to cut up and put together several parts of notes, so as to get a new one out of them, but the fraud is readily detected, and can be just as carefully guarded against, it is argued, under the new system as under the old. Some of these composite notes made for swindling purposes are kept at the Treasury Department, and some of them are very queer productions.

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The Government would probably suffer no net loss if it should pay a few notes twice, because it gets the benefit of whatever notes are destroyed where the destruction cannot be fully proved and new notes issued in lieu of the old. It is impossible to determine the amount of paper money actually destroyed and unaccounted for in the course of a number of years, although the Treasury officials are inclined to think that it is less than popular impression would indicate. The curious old notes presented from time to time after being hidden for years in some obscure corner indicate plainly enough that not all even of the oldest issues, which remain outstanding have been destroyed. Some of the old issues are kept for curiosities and will never be presented for redemption.

Curiosities of Figures.

A problem, that at a glance seems enough to tempt many a school-boy to spend a portion of his evenings in an endeavor to solve it, appeared recently in a Maine journal, and is as follows: Take the number 15. Multiply it by itself, and then multiply that product by itself, and you have 225. Now multiply 225 by itself, and so on until fifteen products have been multiplied by themselves in turn. The question aroused considerable interest among lawyers in Portland, and their best mathematician, after struggling with the problem long enough to see how much labor was entailed on the solution, made the following discouraging report upon it: "The final product called for contains 38,539 figures, the first of which are 1442. Allowing three figures to an inch, the answer would be over 1070 feet long. To perform the operation would require about 500,000,000 figures. If they can be made at the rate of 100 a minute, a person working ten hours a day for 300 days in each year would be twenty-eight years about it. If, in multiplying, he should make a row of ciphers, as he does in other figures, the number of figures would be more than 523,939,228. This would be the precise number of figures used if the product of the left-hand figure in each multiplicand, by each figure of the multiplier was always a single figure; but, as it is most frequently, and yet not always, two figures, the method employed to obtain the foregoing result cannot be accurately applied. Assuming that the cipher is used on an average once in ten times, 475,000,000,000 approximates the actual number.

Charles De Martin, a citizen of the United States, has received a cession of a valuable piece of land in Costa Rica, as a premium for having successfully planted and grown grape vines.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The property of Trinity Church, New York city, is valued at $140,000,000.

Jay Gould has an orchid in his conservatory at Irvington, N. Y., that is valued at $5000.

M. Barbedienne, the famous bronze founder of Paris, exhibits a clock valued at $70,000.

It is calculated that forests still cover nearly thirty per cent. of Europe, and forty per cent. of the vast area of Russia.

Professor Huxley says that an oyster is a far more complicated piece of machinery than a watch. And it runs down easier, too.

Two kinds of divorces are granted in Circassia. By the first the parties can immediately marry again; by the second, not for a year.

The Pacific Ocean is more than twice as large as the Atlantic. The area in square miles is 78,000,000 and 35,000,000, respectively.

In the United States there are more than 170,000 miles of telephone wire in operation, over which more than a million messages are sent daily.

Out of 246 men passing along Main street in Cincinnati, Ohio, on a recent afternoon 210 had lost one or more of the hind buttons off their coats.

There are altogether about 17,000 Arabs in this country, and not ten per cent. of them have a settled home or any other means of support than peddling.

Bombay has a serpent thirty-six feet long in its zoological gardens. Let this reptile be seen swimming at sea and the man who reported it would be called a liar.

The fastest time made by an electric railway is a mile a minute by a small experimental car; the fastest time yet attained by street railway system is twenty miles an hour.

On a recent Sunday morning the rats entered a colored church at Natchez in such numbers that the congregation had to adjourn. It was estimated that 1000 of the rodents put in an appearance.

The Century Dictionary has cost the Century Company over $500,000. It has taken nearly seven years of the time of some of the best experts and specialists in the country, at an annual expense of not very much less than $100,000.

Mr. Main, of Franklin, Conn., drives a horse that has a luxuriant moustache on its upper lip. The moustache is of a sickly yellow hue, and it is not pretty, but it is long enough to be tied in a bow knot about the horse's nose. The animal attracts much attention.

Greatest Private House Now Building.

Colonel North is the fortunate owner of the Italian palace which is rising rapidly on the wooded slope commanding a superb view of the Chiselhurst Valley. Three months hence the splendors of Avery Hill will probably cause almost as much sensation as Fonthill Abbey did in the days of our forefathers.

The picture gallery is 100 feet long by fifty broad. At one end is a lofty vestibule to be filled with sculpture, and at the other a marble musicians' gallery, supported by columns of Mexican onyx. The walls are nearly forty feet high. In addition to the famous Italian pictures which are now in Manchester, Colonel North has recently purchased the "Last of the Buffaloes" and the "Silver King" (two paintings of enormous size), as well as Mr. Frederick Goodall's "Misery and Mercy." He has also commissioned Mr. Sturgis to paint him "Jem Selby's Drive to Brighton" and a group of "Race Horses Exercising."

The course of the high road from London to Bexley has been changed to improve the approach; the strong room alone has cost $10,000; the dining hall (outside which runs a vaulted veranda fifty feet long) will be panelled with finely carved Spanish mahogany; a broad corridor paved with Pompeiian mosaic runs through the house, and the billiard room is to be decorated from floor to ceiling with slabs of "Numidian yellow," "pink Pavonazzo," and verde antique. A garden court which lights the library is lined with old gold color faience, and the best looms in France are busily engaged in producing the thousands of yards of crimson silk velvet required for the adornment of the ball room.

A winter garden, exactly one hundred feet square, leads to a fernery almost half as large; three lofty towers are now almost finished, and the entrance porch is built of Portland stone, relieved by panels of carved and gouged brickwork. Messrs. Chappell have promised the nitrate king that he shall take possession of his new dominions before the end of November.—*London World.*

Hunting for Treasure.

Senor Mercado, a descendant of the last Aztec Emperor, is engaged, with other Mexicans, in a search for treasures buried by Emperor Montezuma in the suburbs of the City of Mexico. He has hieroglyphic documents which convince him that it was in the Pedrega that Montezuma hid his treasures—among other things a huge golden sun. A few weeks ago a valuable pearl was found, and also an emerald near some skeletons discovered in a subterranean passage. The excavations already disclose a subterranean staircase, winding passage, and vaults and skeletons. He estimates the value of the buried treasure at not less than $20,000,000, but others put it at $80,000,000.

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THE MISSION OF THE SEA.

Men gain new vigor at her wholesome breast;
She links far lands and reunites rent hearts;
She carries argosies from East and West
To those of distant parts.

But more than this, her mission unto us,
The mission of the many-voiced sea!
She rolls her ceaseless waves to shore, and these
She types Eternity.

—*R. E. Burton, in Youth's Companion.*

"OLD STEADY'S" GAME.

BY EVELYN HUNT RAYMOND.

"Set thar, stranger. Mebbe you'll light? No? Humph! Life 'd be too ornery flat without my 'baccy, an' it's no gret, anyhow."

"That's as we take it; but this is a lonely place. How did you happen to settle here?"

"None o' yer—no matter. Only folks 'round this canon don't ask too many questions. 'Tain't considered good luck, not ter say healthy."

"Beg your pardon; however, no offense was intended."

"Don't say no more—shake. Polly, bring the victuals."

Polly obeyed, the traveler watching her attentively. She was one of the sights he had come to see; an institution of this West which was so full of interest to him. Tall, lithe, graceful, limpid-eyed, clear-skinned, spirited and ignorant.

She felt his eyes scanning her, and a flush rose under the tan of her cheek. For the first time in her life she was unpleasantly conscious of her bare feet—brown and shapely though they were—and the feeling gave her head a higher poise. It may have been that that made her stumble and spill the contents of her earthen bowl over the guest's knees, as she passed him in the narrow space before the deal table.

The flush deepened, and a quick tear of anger sprang to the dark eye; she faltered—half meaning to apologize—but an oath from her father checked the incipient courtesy, and turning, she left the cabin. A moment later Barr caught a gleam of pink calico behind a pile of rocks.

Old Stinson also saw it, and sighed.

"Don't wonder ye say 'tain't fit. My gal, thar, ain't no chance. She's smart—smart as a full-blooded filly. She'd orter ben sent East; but she won't leave her old dad. Rough as I be, she sticks ter me. I orter be shot fer cussin' her. Wall, I ain't what I wus; settin' here watchin' an' keepin' gyard makes me narvous."

The visitor's eyes asked the question from which his lips refrained.

The simple dinner eaten, the remnants were left to the flies, and the men's chairs tilted back against the outside of the house. Something in the younger one's frank face and manner had softened "Old Grizzly" to a reminiscent mood, and made him strangely inclined to gratify an idle curiosity.

Sage bush, rock, and alkali. The shadow of the rude home stretched out longer; from its shelter John Barr looked over the wilderness, and wondered where in its vastness he should find the man he sought.

"Stranger, I've took a notion to ye. Ye've got a motion 'bout ye 't 'minds me o' one I knowed. Ye look like an honest chap. Say! d'ye believe in ghosts?"

He put the question suddenly, eagerly; and a look of grieved disappointment followed the "Not at all" with which it was received.

"Do you?"

"Yep. I've seen 'em."

A thought had come to the other, pityingly connected with the gleam of pink calico.

There was a long silence. The keen eyes under the shaggy brows fixed themselves intently on the guest who—realizing what a godsend his chance visit must be to this lonely soul—submitted in patience.

"Can't you tell me about it?"

"I'd be glad ter—plagued glad! Ef ye'll swar on yer derringer 't ye won't blab."

The temptation to smile was banished by the thought of that unshed tear in Polly's dark eye. Humoring the old man might help her.

"I'll swear," he said; and he did.

"D'ye see yender stun with the pile o' dead bresh 'round it? an' the heaps o' rocks jest beyand?"

"Yes."

"Thet's the spot. Thet's what I'm a-watchin', an' hev got ter watch till the owner comes. Stranger! I'm a sure shot. I don't bar no foolin' with. Ef ye betray—"

"I shall not betray you."

"Wall, I ain't easy mistook a-readin men, an' I'm a-goin's ter trest ye. I've got ter, somebuddy, soon. Thar's a queer kind o' pain in my side 't warns me. Twic't I've lost my senses, an' when I come to I hedn't so much stren'th as a baby coyote. I'll lose 'em onct too often, and then—"

"I ain't never told Polly yit. I've kinder hated ter. Women is narvous, an' I've been a-gittin' that way myself nuff ter know what a mis'able feel it is.

"I hed a pardner onct; as squar' a man as ever handled a pick. He hailed from Boston, and 'twas quite a change, ye'll 'low. He never told—an' I never ast—what wus the prime cause 't druv him ter the Rockies. Thar's allus sumthin'.

"We warn't much alike. He wus sober as a jedge, an' I liked rum. 'Ol' Grizzly' an' 'Ol' Steady' thet's what the boys called us, an' we wus lucky.

"When we'd got a good pile we'd make an even divvy; then I'd saddle my mare an' take the trail fer 'Frisco, but he'd stay here 'long o' Polly.

"He 'tended the ol' woman when she petered out, an' done more ter comfort the young un 'an I could. 'Twus 'bout the same's her hevin' two daddies.

"I'd allus stow some o' the dust whar Polly'll find it arter I'm gone, an' then I'd help the boys ter hev a good time. Whenever I come back—arter six weeks or six months—I'd find 'Ol' Steady' goin' on jest the same. But onct I see in a minute't he'd struck his last payin' quartz.

"Dunno what ailed him, an' smart's he wus, he didn't; but he told me he'd quit diggin', and afore he hung up his tools fer good he'd show me whar he'd stowed his pile.

"'Twas all fer 'his boy,' 't wus ter a college out East, an' I wus ter hand it over on demand.

"He writ a letter—I ain't never larned ter read, no more has Polly—ter tell all about hisself an' what he wanted done; but blest ef he didn't drap off suddent one night, an' never no chance ter tell nothin'.

"Some o' the boys helped bury him, an' we fixed him comfor'ble an' solid, with a stun ter his head an' his feet. Warn't none o' us much fer prayin', so the young un, she kneeled down thar an' said the pra'r he'd larned her himself.

"'Twus orful lonesome arter thet, an' the gal cried a lot; but I ain't never ben the same man sence.

"'Twus in my mind allus, whar 'd 'Ol' Steady' planted his gold! An' how wus I ter be as true ter him an' his'n as he'd ben ter me an' Polly?

"I couldn't sleep sca'ce none, an' one moonlight night I went outside an' walked all 'roun' the gully. When I come ter thet thar heap o' stuns, as sartin as ye're a sinner, thar sot 'Ol' Steady' on a bowlder playin' cyards all by hisself!

"He'd ben a marster hand fer solytary when he wus 'bove groun', an' it 'peared he hedn't lost none o' his grip down below. I turned all kinder cold, but no livin' man 'd ever downed me, an' I 'lowed no dead one shouldn't.

"Hello, pard!' I hollered. He never let on, but jest kep' a-sortin' an' handlin' his cyards same 's he'd allus done. Somehow my legs felt heavy as lead, but I kep' on a-draggin' myself nearer, till all of a suddent he wus gone!

"I didn't tarry long, nuther; but tumbled inter my bunk an' cussed myself fer a blamed fool.

"Nex' night, sunthin' 't I couldn't help fa'rly drug me out o' the cabin agin' an' 'roun' an' 'roun' till I brung up ter the same pile o' stuns, an' ther—thar it sot agin, 'big as life an' twict as natural.'

"I started fer him—it—plumb straight, but fust I knowed, thar wus my feet a-lagin' agin 's ef they b'longed ter somebuddy else. Thet time, though, I edged a leetle clusser, an' spoke out good an' gritty.

"What's sent ye back, Ol' Steady? Didn't we do the plantin' job all reg'lar?' He wavered, an' twisted, an' squirmed 'roun' consid'ablt, an' then—he warn't thar!

"Thet blamed thing went on fer seven nights; me a-gittin' madder an' it a-gittin' sassier an' stayin' later till I got so clus' I could a'most tech it.

"The las' one, I got a good look over his—its—shoulder, an' blest if ever' one o' them spook cyards warn't spades—aces o' spades! I couldn' help larfin'. 'Say, pardner! whar'd ye git thet pack; be they from above er below?'

"He didn't take no notice, jest kep' on a-shufflin' an' dealin' 'em out on thet bowlder, one arter another, ace arter ace. We begun these pertracted meetin's when the moon wus in first quarter, an' now 'twas later 'n later ever' night afore he'd come ter time. I thought I'd settle the hash then an' thar.

"'I ast ye onct, pardner, what sent ye back, an' now I ax agin.' I'd ben doin' considerable thinkin' an' cal'lated I'd struck a lead at last. 'Wus it 'cause ye didn't git no chance ter tell 'bout yer pile?'

"Thet spook stopped shufflin' an' raised its head ter onct. I follered up the trail. 'Ye don't play nothin' but spades. I reckin thar'll be some diggin' ter do.'

"Ol' Steady's eyes looked from his aces inter mine. I thought a blizzard 'd hit me; but I braced up onct more. 'Be—ye—a-settin'—on—the—spot—pard?' I chattered.

"Hope ter die ef he didn't smile! The gladdest, relievedest 't ever ye see. It made him look so peart like 't I clean fergot 't he'd ben dead an' buried, an' I wus so tickled ter think I'd foun' out what he wanted, 't I jest clapped my han' down heavy on his shoulder! Thet is, I clapped hearty nuf, but thar wara't nothin' ter hit but the stun whar he'd sot."

The miner relapsed into revery, a peculiar smile hovering over his stubbly lips. John Barr was smiling, too; the mingled pathos and bathos of eerie tale amused while it touched him.

His host suddenly looked up and fixed anew his piercing gaze upon him. The scrutiny was again sustained in perfect calmness. If it was a madman with whom he had to deal he would be prepared.

"Thar, stranger! I don't in common ax no questions o' them 'at eats my victuals—who they be ner whar' they're a-goin'. But I dew now. What's yer name?"

"Pardon me, I forgot; I should have told you at first. John Willett Barr."

The settler stood up, put his scrawny hands to his mouth, and blew a shrill whistle. At the third repetition an answering salute was heard, and the pink-calico gown came in sight.

The oval cheek was redder from shame than exercise, as the girl advanced to her father's side. She had not meant again to face this guest who had witnessed her poverty and awkwardness, but she dared not disobey.

"Polly, hev ye got the letter safe?"

"Yes, pop."

"War'?"

She raised her dark eyes and searched both countenances with grave questioning.

"What fer ye want ter know?"

"No matter. I want it."

"Fer him?"

"Thet ain't nothin' ter ye."

"Yes, pop, it be. I promised ter keep it till his own 'boy' come from the States. I promised agin thet last day. Don't ast me ter give it up ter nobuddy else."

"Young un', what wus 'Ol' Steady's' name? He larnt it to ye so 't ye could spell it out like a scholard."

"I don't see no call——"

"Say it, I tell ye. Don't ye dar' go agin' me!"

The impatient words were addressed to the reluctant girl, but "Ol' Grizzly's eager gaze was on the stranger's face.

With slow distinctness, feeling herself a traitor to a sacred memory she pronounced the words:

"John—Willett—Barr."

The traveler paled from the shock, whose truth was sadder than he had dreamed. A moment later he had disappeared in the canon.

"Daddy, what fer did ye make me? I warn't ter tell nobody but the 'boy.'

"Yender's him?"

"Him! Oh, Lordy!"

To both minds returned the same picture—the poor and barren death-chamber of "Ol' Steady," his vein efforts for speech, his hopeless longing for the loved presence which had come—too late.

The moon had risen when Barr returned to the cabin. By the light of a kerosene-lamp he saw the girl within watching over a bulky envelope which lay upon the table.

She rose to meet him as he came within a few feet of her and paused. Lifting the lamp and shading it with her hand so that the rays fell full upon his features, she examined them even more than his father had done.

She would have risked life to defend, or to deliver to its rightful claimant, her sacred trust.

"Sw'ar ter me, stranger; be you his 'boy?' Be you—John—Willett—Barr?"

The sorrowful regret in the face confronting her was too genuine for further doubting. With a sigh of intense relief she held out her hand and the letter.

He took them both, and with the deference due a Queen bent and touched the brown fingers with his lips. Twice that day Polly's eyes had filled with an unaccustomed mist, but this time she hid them in her chamber.

The old man and his guest sat down outside. Neither was inclined for speech. There would be time for such later—that hour was for silence.

It might have been midnight when the elder's hand reached out and touched the other's sleeve; left it to point silently over the moonlit sward to the pile of rocks bordering the gulch.

The young man's eyes followed the gesture, then came suddenly back and met the triumphant gaze shot to him from beneath old Stinson's beetling brows.

"He ain't sot thar' afore sence I foun' his pile. I cal'lated of ef he wus hisself he'd be on han' ter-night ter meet his 'boy!'"

With arms extended, and a glad cry as of childhood, Barr ran toward the group of bowlders. Dimly, through her healthful slumber, Polly heard that "Father!" and smiled upon her pillow. "Grizzly" heard it, and felt a burden lifted from his faithful heart. The echoes of the cannon caught it up and tossed it back to one another in sweet succession till it died upon the night wind. Did it reach to the hungry heart in the lonely grave, and quiet its unrest? Who can tell?

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"I dare not, John. We have been so differently trained. You have had a lifetime of learning, I one little year. I am so ignorant! I am not good enough—no, I won't say that! I am as good as you—as good as any of those beautiful women I see; but they are far better fitted to marry you."

A twelvemonth of culture had not detracted from the proud, free grace of the creature who had grown up in the wilderness, and it was quite the old Polly who tossed back her pretty head, folded her shapely arms, and set her chin firmly to withstand her pleading lover.

He came close to her, but he dared not touch her. Once his lips had caressed her fingers; would they ever reach her perfect mouth?

"Darling, what has learning to do with you and me? Shall I tell you what I see, always! A fresh-made grave in a lonely place, a group of rough men, and a weeping girl, kneeling with folded hands and upturned face. 'Old Steady' knows, as I know, that no other than his Polly can be wife to his boy. Come!"

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The object of redeeming parts of old notes at only a proportion of their par value is, of course, to protect the Government against redeeming the same note twice. Treasury officials believe that the new system is perfectly secure in this regard. It has been in use by the banks for many years without loss. Now and then some cute schemer will try to cut up and put together several parts of notes, so as to get a new one out of them, but the fraud is readily detected, and can be just as carefully guarded against, it is argued, under the new system as under the old. Some of these composite notes made for swindling purposes are kept at the Treasury Department, and some of them are very queer productions.

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The Government would probably suffer no net loss if it should pay a few notes twice, because it gets the benefit of whatever notes are destroyed where the destruction cannot be fully proved and new notes issued in lieu of the old. It is impossible to determine the amount of paper money actually destroyed and unaccounted for in the course of a number of years, although the Treasury officials are inclined to think that it is less than popular impression would indicate. The curious old notes presented from time to time after being hidden for years in some obscure corner indicate plainly enough that not all even of the oldest issues, which remain outstanding have been destroyed. Some of the old issues are kept for curiosities and will never be presented for redemption.

Curiosties of Figures.

A problem, that at a glance seems enough to tempt many a school-boy to spend a portion of his evenings in an endeavor to solve it, appeared recently in a Maine journal, and is as follows: Take the number 15. Multiply it by itself, and then multiply that product by itself, and you have 225. Now multiply 225 by itself, and so on until fifteen products have been multiplied by themselves in turn. The question aroused considerable interest among lawyers in Portland, and their best mathematician, after struggling with the problem long enough to see how much labor was entailed on the solution, made the following discouraging report upon it: "The final product called for contains 38,539 figures, the first of which are 1442. Allowing three figures to an inch, the answer would be over 1070 feet long. To perform the operation would require about 500,000,000 figures. If they can be made at the rate of 100 a minute, a person working ten hours a day for 300 days in each year would be twenty-eight years about it. If, in multiplying, he should make a row of ciphers, as he does in other figures, the number of figures would be more than 523,939,228. This would be the precise number of figures used if the product of the left-hand figure in each multiplicand, by each figure of the multiplier was always a single figure; but, as it is most frequently, and yet not always, two figures, the method employed to obtain the foregoing result cannot be accurately applied. Assuming that the cipher is used on an average once in ten times, 475,000,000,000 approximates the actual number.

Charles De Martin, a citizen of the United States, has received a cession of a valuable piece of land in Costa Rica, as a premium for having successfully planted and grown grape vines.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The property of Trinity Church, New York city, is valued at $140,000,000.

Jay Gould has an orchid in his conservatory at Irvington, N. Y., that is valued at $5000.

M. Barbedienne, the famous bronze founder of Paris, exhibits a clock valued at $70,000.

It is calculated that forests still cover nearly thirty per cent. of Europe, and forty per cent. of the vast area of Russia.

Professor Huxley says that an oyster is a far more complicated piece of machinery than a watch. And it runs down easier, too.

Two kinds of divorces are granted in Circassia. By the first the parties can immediately marry again; by the second, not for a year.

The Pacific Ocean is more than twice as large as the Atlantic. The area in square miles is 78,000,000 and 35,000,000, respectively.

In the United States there are more than 170,000 miles of telephone wire in operation, over which more than a million messages are sent daily.

Out of 246 men passing along Main street in Cincinnati, Ohio, on a recent afternoon 210 had lost one or more of the hind buttons off their coats.

There are altogether about 17,000 Arabs in this country, and not ten per cent. of them have a settled home or any other means of support than peddling.

Bombay has a serpent thirty-six feet long in its zoological gardens. Let this reptile be seen swimming at sea and the man who reported it would be called a liar.

The fastest time made by an electric railway is a mile a minute by a small experimental car; the fastest time yet attained by street railway system is twenty miles an hour.

On a recent Sunday morning the rats entered a colored church at Natchez in such numbers that the congregation had to adjourn. It was estimated that 1000 of the rodents put in an appearance.

The Century Dictionary has cost the Century Company over $500,000. It has taken nearly seven years of the time of some of the best experts and specialists in the country, at an annual expense of not very much less than $100,000.

Mr. Main, of Franklin, Conn., drives a horse that has a luxuriant moustache on its upper lip. The moustache is of a sickly yellow hue, and it is not pretty, but it is long enough to be tied in a bow knot about the horse's nose. The animal attracts much attention.

Greatest Private House Now Building.

Colonel North is the fortunate owner of the Italian palace which is rising rapidly on the wooded slope commanding a superb view of the Chiselhurst Valley. Three months hence the splendors of Avery Hill will probably cause almost as much sensation as Fonthill Abbey did in the days of our forefathers.

The picture gallery is 100 feet long by fifty broad. At one end is a lofty vestibule to be filled with sculpture, and at the other a marble musicians' gallery, supported by columns of Mexican onyx. The walls are nearly forty feet high. In addition to the famous Italian pictures which are now in Manchester, Colonel North has recently purchased the "Last of the Buffaloes" and the "Silver King" (two paintings of enormous size), as well as Mr. Frederick Goodall's "Misery and Mercy." He has also commissioned Mr. Sturgis to paint him "Jem Selby's Drive to Brighton" and a group of "Race Horses Exercising."

The course of the high road from London to Bexley has been changed to improve the approach; the strong room alone has cost $10,000; the dining hall (outside which runs a vaulted veranda fifty feet long) will be panelled with finely carved Spanish mahogany; a broad corridor paved with Pompeiian mosaic runs through the house, and the billiard room is to be decorated from floor to ceiling with slabs of "Numidian yellow," "pink Pavonazzo," and verde antique. A garden court which lights the library is lined with old gold color faience, and the best looms in France are busily engaged in producing the thousands of yards of crimson silk velvet required for the adornment of the ball room.

A winter garden, exactly one hundred feet square, leads to a fernery almost half as large; three lofty towers are now almost finished, and the entrance porch is built of Portland stone, relieved by panels of carved and gouged brickwork. Messrs. Chappell have promised the nitrate king that he shall take possession of his new dominions before the end of November.—*London World.*

Hunting for Treasure.

Senor Mercado, a descendant of the last Aztec Emperor, is engaged, with other Mexicans, in a search for treasures buried by Emperor Montezuma in the suburbs of the City of Mexico. He has hieroglyphic documents which convince him that it was in the Pedrega that Montezuma hid his treasures—among other things a huge golden sun. A few weeks ago a valuable pearl was found, and also an emerald near some skeletons discovered in a subterranean passage. The excavations already disclose a subterranean staircase, winding passage, and vaults and skeletons. He estimates the value of the buried treasure at not less than $20,000,000, but others put it at $80,000,000.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

RAISING TURNIPS FOR SEED.

In Pennsylvania, where the growing of turnips for seed is a great industry, the seed is sown between the rows of corn, after the last working. This gives turnips about two inches in diameter, the most desirable size for seed purposes. In this manner a good crop is secured at a nominal cost, as they require no work after sowing. Sufficient roots can be grown with an acre of corn to set three acres for seed the following season.—*American Agriculturist.*

PROTECTION THAT PAYS.

Mulching wheat fields in the fall after seeding has been much experimented with under our observation, and it is decided to be eminently advisable. Fine material, thinly and evenly spread, generally prevents winter-killing, and it increases the crop over that which is neither mulched nor affected by alternate freezing and thawing. For this purpose buckwheat and other chaff is excellent; the partly rotted refuse of old stack-bottoms, and any short litter raked up about the barns and sheds, and short clover and buckwheat straw answer well. Long straw may be better than nothing if thinly spread, but that is a difficult matter. A person tried it, put on too much, and the wheat came up spindling and the crop was poor. Long straw chaffed by running it through a cutter would be excellent. It is suggested that forest leaves, especially if partly rotted, would be as good as anything. The mulching should be done immediately after seeding.—*New York Tribune.*

DIGGING AND STORING POTATOES.

The early crop is often injured by delay in digging. As soon as the vines are dead the potatoes should be dug and stored. Every one knows that a potato in the spring when it has started to grow and pushed its sprouts becomes of inferior quality for the table; its starch becomes changed into sugar and other principles which feed the growth of the leaves, and the tuber becomes soggy and of poor quality. When the early potato becomes ripened, the top or vines die down and a long period of dry weather completes the ripening and the tubers should be dug and housed. If, after a dry season, a wet one follows, a long warm rain starts the tubers into growth, not a growth of stems and leaves, but a kind of growth which often takes place when potatoes are stored in too warm a place, called "supertuberation." In this the material stored in the tuber for sustaining the growth of the following year is started and used for the formation of new small tubers. Most observing farmers must have found in their potato-bin toward spring new potatoes produced from the material of old tubers. Potatoes should be dried off before they are stored, and in doing this they should not be exposed to the sun. The old farmhouse cellar, which is being abandoned as a storehouse for potatoes and other crops has an advantage as a place for storing potatoes, as the odor which attends the destructive disease may be noticed at its appearance and the affected potatoes removed.—*American Agriculturist.*

ADVANTAGES OF CLOVER.

Clover has a beneficial effect upon the soil in two ways, and is not only grown cheaply, but it yields a valuable crop for hay or pasture. It shades the soil and mellows it, and this is beneficial by encouraging the natural nitrification of organic matter that may be inert in the land. It produces a large quantity of roots, which contain nitrogen in abundance, and yields a feeding crop which is worth, for the nitrogen not used up by the stock and left available in the manure, at least $10 per ton, as valued on the basis of the cost of the nitrogen in artificial fertilizers. After a crop of hay has been taken for two years the second year the aftermath yields enough seed to stock the land for years when it is turned under, and an amount of most useful plant food equivalent to ten tons of the best barn manure per acre. A fair yield of aftermath, with the roots and debris of the previous hay crops—not counting the manure made by feeding two crops of hay, which in all is estimated by the noted expert Sir J. B. Lawes as equal to more than $10 per ton of hay fed—would contain at least fifty or sixty pounds of nitrogen per acre (and at the most three times as much), which is equal to sixty-one or seventy-three pounds of ammonia, and is worth at the market value of fertilizers seventeen cents per pound. In all, with the manure value of the hay and the fertilizing value of the roots and aftermath turned under, each acre of land under this crop gains in available nitrogen about 180 pounds.—*New York Times.*

DECENTLY DRESSED.

A well-dressed farmer called on business at the boarding place of my son in town, says a farmer, in the New York *Tribune*, and, after leaving, the gentleman of the house was told by my son that the caller was a farmer, when he exclaimed, "He's no farmer!" Of this farmer I once heard the remark that "he always looked as though he had just come out of a band box." Now, I happen to know that this dress was inexpensive, and devoid of foppery or show; only plain, neat and clean, and he always wore a collar and necktie when visiting, or on business. Evidently there is room for improvement in the appearance of farmers when abroad, or notice would not have been taken when one appeared neat and tidy, with collar, etc. Farmers who read this can refer to their own observation whether the appearance of themselves and neighbors is all that it should be at home.

If the children of some fathers and mothers are a little ashamed of their parents' uncouth dress, unkempt hair and general slouchy habit, they do not deserve to be very highly censured. Why should a farmer be stoop-shouldered or of rolling or shuffling gait? His work is no harder than that of many a townsman, who carries his head erect, with a straight form, and walks with something of the martial air, as though the equal of other men. "Nothing which can be won by work in this world," says the New York *Witness*, "can make amends for shortened and enfeebled lives." I indorse this, and contend that we should keep our forms erect, walk as squarely as other men, dress respectably and becomingly both at home and abroad for our children's sake, as well as our own, and dignify, as we may, the most useful and honorable calling in the world.

TO BUILD A SILO.

A subscriber of the *Prairie Farmer* asks for directions how to build a silo. Mr. B. S. Hoxie, a correspondent of that paper, says:

"If the structure is to be detached from the barn, make a low foundation wall, just high enough to prevent any surface water from ever coming in contact with the ensilage. Fill up the floor to the level of this wall, and finish off with clay well pounded down, or a cement of water lime. Next lay your sills of 2x8 in. joist, flat on the wall, and bed them well in lime mortar; have them so firm that there will be no chance to spread or get out of place. On the joists place 2x8 in. studding 16 feet long, as this is a proper height for the silo, and 16 inches from center to center. Toe-nail firmly at the bottom of the sill. The object of placing the studding this distance apart is to accommodate the width of tarred paper; for a perfect silo must be perfectly air tight on sides and bottom. Now put good tarred paper on the inside of the studs, lapping, as it will, so as to make tight work; cover with good, sound matched flooring, and see to it that the corners are made secure, so that there will be no spread, or give, to let in the air. Enclose the outside surface with tarred paper same as inside, and good drop-lap siding, as it is called, or any similar method, being careful to make it tight and firm. The roof is made as any ordinary barn roof, and the building may be finished up on the outside to suit the owner's fancy or pocket.

A very good size for a silo would be 16x32 feet, or if more room is needed, make it longer and put in a cross partition of plank. This partition should be made so it will slip down into place and be held by cleats at its ends. The sides must be secured with one or more iron rods to keep the building from spreading. A convenient size for door would be four feet wide, in one end, and made in sections of two feet each, sliding down in grooves so as to come out from the inside as the silo is emptied. These doors, as well as all inside work, must be made so as to form no obstruction to the settling of the fodder and boards and tarred paper which are to form the cover to the pit. This is one of the cheapest methods of construction, and is essentially as good a one as can be built. If a farmer has stones handy, he can build one of solid masonry, but it would not keep out frost or air better than one of wood. One end of a bay in the barn can be used, by observing the same precautions to have it air tight."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A small amount of salt should occasionally be allowed in the soft food, should any be given.

Managed properly Guineas are everlasting layers, and their flesh is a unite of the turkey and pheasant.

Waldo F. Brown, suggests that posts which must bear the strain of stretched wire fencing be set with cement.

Sunflower seed properly used makes admirable food for the hens. Mix it with other grain and feed occasionally.

Everyone is studying up science. Scientific farming is the rage. Wonder if a little science in the training of boys wouldn't be a good thing.

If you failed to put turnips, celery or fodder corn on the ground from which you took the early peas, do not fail to keep the weeds from going to seed.

Don't wait till the close of the season, then take some little "nubbin" of a cucumber for seed—select now a nice specimen and let it grow and ripen for seed.

Don't let earth or rubbish accumulate around the sills of the barn or sheds; if you do it will not be many years before the expense and trouble of a new sill will have to be incurred.

A farmer who needs two teams during the season of busy work may find much more profit in having a yoke of oxen and a span of horses than in four horses; a question dependent on attending conditions that he should examine carefully with the purpose of deciding wisely.

Good racks for holding hay for cattle, horses and sheep will save a great deal of money and hay over the wasteful plan of feeding the hay on the ground or in troughs where it can be pulled out and trampled under foot. In feeding any kind of food to any kind of stock, avoid a wasteful system.

Facts About Feet.

The common unit of lineal measure, a foot, was derived from the length of the human foot.

In a man 5 feet 11 inches tall the foot measures 10½ inches, and the middle toe 2½ inches.

In Chinese subjects, the ordinary height being 5 feet, the length of foot was 9 inches and 5 lines.

The longest foot of measure is that of old Turin, which is equal to 20 inches of English measure.

There was a time when not only each country, but each town, had a foot-measure of its own, indicating different averages of the different feet in various localities.

Among a tribe of low-stature Indians, whose height varied from 5 feet 1 inch to 5 feet 3 inches, the length of the feet was found to be from 9 inches 4 lines to 9 inches 6 lines.

In order to get an idea of the length of shoe sizes in inches it may be stated that a foot measuring 10 inches, with the weight of the body resting upon it, may wear comfortably a No. 6 shoe.

A youth in the South Sea islands, 6 feet 7 inches in height, had a foot 12½ inches long, his lower extremities measured 30 inches in length, circumference of calf of leg 17½ inches, and his ankle 10 inches.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A Strong Man.

A man who had no feet was standing on the sidewalk with a bar of iron on his shoulder. An old negro who saw him excitedly exclaimed:

"Fo' greshus, look at dat man! Got sich er heaby load on his shoulder dat his feet done sunk down in de rock. Neber seed sich er strong man in my life. Huh, hate mighty bad fur dat man ter tramp on me."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Col. Tomline, the rich and eccentric Englishman who died the other day, was a great lover of books and pictures, and possessed a very fine taste. But his valuable library was limited in two directions. The owner would not allow a book in it over a certain size, and absolately excluded anything written either by a clergyman or a woman. They had no business with literature, in his opinion, and were incapable of achieving success in it. Col. Tomline inherited his wealth from a Bishop.

A New Departure

From ordinary business methods is made by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in guaranteeing this world-famed remedy to cure all diseases arising from derangements of the liver or stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness or "liver complaint," or from impure blood, as boils, blotches, pimples, eruptions, scalp disease, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments. Money paid for "Discovery" promptly returned if, on fair trial, it don't cure.

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"Prof." Wiggins, of Ottawa, predicts an open winter.

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The month with an "R" in it is here, and oysters are now ripe.

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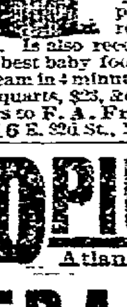

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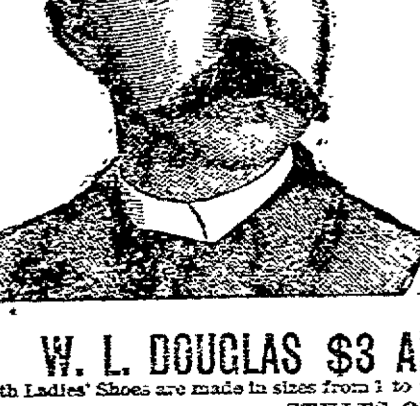

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It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised.
$5,000 will be paid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue.
The following line of shoes will be found to be of the same high standard of excellence:
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
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$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 AND $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EE widths.
STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.
"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common Sense," "The Medium Common Sense." All made in Button in the Latest Styles. Also French Opera in Front Lace, on $3 Shoe only.
SPECIAL. W. L. DOUGLAS' $3 GRAIN SHOE (laced) for Gentlemen, with heavy tap sole and strictly waterproof, is just out.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

RAISING TURNIPS FOR SEED.

In Pennsylvania, where the growing of turnips for seed is a great industry, the seed is sown between the rows of corn, after the last working. This gives turnips about two inches in diameter, the most desirable size for seed purposes. In this manner a good crop is secured at a nominal cost, as they require no work after sowing. Sufficient roots can be grown with an acre of corn to set three acres for seed the following season.—*American Agriculturist.*

PROTECTION THAT PAYS.

Mulching wheat fields in the fall after seeding has been much experimented with under our observation, and it is decided to be eminently advisable. Fine material, thinly and evenly spread, generally prevents winter-killing, and it increases the crop over that which is neither mulched nor affected by alternate freezing and thawing. For this purpose buckwheat and other chaff is excellent; the partly rotted refuse of old stack-bottoms, and any short litter raked up about the barns and sheds, and short clover and buckwheat straw answer well. Long straw may be better than nothing if thinly spread, but that is a difficult matter. A person tried it, put on too much, and the wheat came up spindling and the crop was poor. Long straw chaffed by running it through a cutter would be excellent. It is suggested that forest leaves, especially if partly rotted, would be as good as anything. The mulching should be done immediately after seeding.—*New York Tribune.*

DIGGING AND STORING POTATOES.

The early crop is often injured by delay in digging. As soon as the vines are dead the potatoes should be dug and stored. Every one knows that a potato in the spring when it has started to grow and pushed its sprouts becomes of inferior quality for the table; its starch becomes changed into sugar and other principles which feed the growth of the leaves, and the tuber becomes soggy and of poor quality. When the early potato becomes ripened, the top or vines die down and a long period of dry weather completes the ripening and the tubers should be dug and housed. If, after a dry season, a wet one follows, a long warm rain starts the tubers into growth, not a growth of stems and leaves, but a kind of growth which often takes place when potatoes are stored in too warm a place, called "supertuberation." In this the material stored in the tuber for sustaining the growth of the following year is started and used for the formation of new small tubers. Most observing farmers must have found in their potato-bin toward spring new potatoes produced from the material of old tubers. Potatoes should be dried off before they are stored, and in doing this they should not be exposed to the sun. The old farmhouse cellar, which is being abandoned as a storehouse for potatoes and other crops has an advantage as a place for storing potatoes, as the odor which attends the destructive disease may be noticed at its appearance and the affected potatoes removed.—*American Agriculturist.*

ADVANTAGES OF CLOVER.

Clover has a beneficial effect upon the soil in two ways, and is not only grown cheaply, but it yields a valuable crop for hay or pasture. It shades the soil and mellows it, and this is beneficial by encouraging the natural nitrification of organic matter that may be inert in the land. It produces a large quantity of roots, which contain nitrogen in abundance, and yields a feeding crop which is worth, for the nitrogen not used up by the stock and left available in the manure, at least $10 per ton, as valued on the basis of the cost of the nitrogen in artificial fertilizers. After a crop of hay has been taken for two years the second year the aftermath yields enough seed to stock the land for years when it is turned under, and an amount of most useful plant food equivalent to ten tons of the best barn manure per acre. A fair yield of aftermath, with the roots and debris of the previous hay crops—not counting the manure made by feeding two crops of hay, which in all is estimated by the noted expert Sir J. B. Lawes as equal to more than $10 per ton of hay fed—would contain at least fifty or sixty pounds of nitrogen per acre (and at the most three times as much), which is equal to sixty-one or seventy-three pounds of ammonia, and is worth at the market value of fertilizers seventeen cents per pound. In all, with the manure value of the hay and the fertilizing value of the roots and aftermath turned under, each acre of land under this crop gains in available nitrogen about 180 pounds.—*New York Times.*

DECENTLY DRESSED.

A well-dressed farmer called on business at the boarding place of my son in town, says a farmer, in the New York *Tribune*, and, after leaving, the gentleman of the house was told by my son that the caller was a farmer, when he exclaimed, "He's no farmer!" Of this farmer I once heard the remark that "he always looked as though he had just come out of a band box." Now, I happen to know that this dress was inexpensive, and devoid of foppery or show; only plain, neat and clean, and he always wore a collar and necktie when visiting or on business. Evidently there is room for improvement in the appearance of farmers when abroad, or notice would not have been taken when one appeared neat and tidy, with collar, etc. Farmers who read this can refer to their own observation whether the appearance of themselves and neighbors is all that it should be at home.

If the children of some fathers and mothers are a little ashamed of their parents' uncouth dress, unkempt hair and general slouchy habit, they do not deserve to be very highly censured. Why should a farmer be stoop-shouldered or of rolling or shuffling gait? His work is no harder than that of many a townsman, who carries his head erect, with a straight form, and walks with something of the martial air, as though the equal of other men. "Nothing which can be won by work in this world," says the New York *Witness*, "can make amends for shortened and enfeebled lives." I indorse this, and contend that we should keep our forms erect, walk as squarely as other men, dress respectably and becomingly both at home and abroad for our children's sake, as well as our own, and dignify, as we may, the most useful and honorable calling in the world.

TO BUILD A SILO.

A subscriber of the *Prairie Farmer* asks for directions how to build a silo. Mr. B. S. Hoxie, a correspondent of that paper, says:

"If the structure is to be detached from the barn, make a low foundation wall, just high enough to prevent any surface water from ever coming in contact with the ensilage. Fill up the floor to the level of this wall, and finish off with clay well pounded down, or a cement of water lime. Next lay your sills of 2x8 in. joist, flat on the wall, and bed them well in lime mortar; have them so firm that there will be no chance to spread or get out of place. On the joists place 2x8 in. studding 16 feet long, as this is a proper height for the silo, and 16 inches from center to center. Toe-nail firmly at the bottom of the sill. The object of placing the studding this distance apart is to accommodate the width of tarred paper; for a perfect silo must be perfectly air tight on sides and bottom. Now put good tarred paper on the inside of the studs, lapping, as it will, so as to make tight work; cover with good, sound matched flooring, and see to it that the corners are made secure, so that there will be no spread, or give, to let in the air. Enclose the outside surface with tarred paper same as inside, and good drop-lap siding, as it is called, or any similar method, being careful to make it tight and firm. The roof is made as any ordinary barn roof, and the building may be finished up on the outside to suit the owner's fancy or pocket.

A very good size for a silo would be 16x32 feet, or if more room is needed, make it longer and put in a cross partition of plank. This partition should be made so it will slip down into place and be held by cleats at its ends. The sides must be secured with one or more iron rods to keep the building from spreading. A convenient size for door would be four feet wide, in one end, and made in sections of two feet each, sliding down in grooves so as to come out from the inside as the silo is emptied. These doors, as well as all inside work, must be made so as to form no obstruction to the settling of the fodder and boards and tarred paper which are to form the cover to the pit. This is one of the cheapest methods of construction, and is essentially as good a one as can be built. If a farmer has stones handy, he can build one of solid masonry, but it would not keep out frost or air better than one of wood. One end of a bay in the barn can be used, by observing the same precautions to have it air tight."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A small amount of salt should occasionally be allowed in the soft food, should any be given.

Managed properly Guineas are everlasting layers, and their flesh is a unite of the turkey and pheasant.

Waldo F. Brown, suggests that posts which must bear the strain of stretched wire fencing be set with cement.

Sunflower seed properly used makes admirable food for the hens. Mix it with other grain and feed occasionally.

Everyone is studying up science. Scientific farming is the rage. Wonder if a little science in the training of boys wouldn't be a good thing.

If you failed to put turnips, celery or fodder corn on the ground from which you took the early peas, do not fail to keep the weeds from going to seed.

Don't wait till the close of the season, then take some little "nubbin" of a cucumber for seed—select now a nice specimen and let it grow and ripen for seed.

Don't let earth or rubbish accumulate around the sills of the barn or sheds; if you do it will not be many years before the expense and trouble of a new sill will have to be incurred.

A farmer who needs two teams during the season of busy work may find much more profit in having a yoke of oxen and a span of horses than in four horses; a question dependent on attending conditions that he should examine carefully with the purpose of deciding wisely.

Good racks for holding hay for cattle, horses and sheep will save a great deal of money and hay over the wasteful plan of feeding the hay on the ground or in troughs where it can be pulled out and trampled under foot. In feeding any kind of food to any kind of stock, avoid a wasteful system.

Facts About Feet.

The common unit of lineal measure, a foot, was derived from the length of the human foot.

In a man 5 feet 11 inches tall the foot measures 10½ inches, and the middle toe 2½ inches.

In Chinese subjects, the ordinary height being 5 feet, the length of foot was 9 inches and 5 lines.

The longest foot of measure is that of old Turin, which is equal to 20 inches of English measure.

There was a time when not only each country, but each town, had a foot-measure of its own, indicating different averages of the different feet in various localities.

Among a tribe of low-stature Indians, whose height varied from 5 feet 1 inch to 5 feet 3 inches, the length of the feet was found to be from 9 inches 4 lines to 9 inches 6 lines.

In order to get an idea of the length of shoe sizes in inches it may be stated that a foot measuring 10 inches, with the weight of the body resting upon it, may wear comfortably a No. 6 shoe.

A youth in the South Sea islands, 6 feet 7 inches in height, had a foot 12½ inches long, his lower extremities measured 30 inches in length, circumference of calf of leg 17½ inches, and his ankle 10 inches.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A Strong Man.

A man who had no feet was standing on the sidewalk with a bar of iron on his shoulder. An old negro who saw him excitedly exclaimed:

"'Fo' greshus, look at dat man! Got sich er heaby load on his shoulder dat his feet dun sunk down in de rock. Neber seed sich or strong man in my life. Huh, hate mighty bad fur dat man ter tramp on me."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Col. Tomline, the rich and eccentric Englishman who died the other day, was a great lover of books and pictures, and possessed a very fine taste. But his valuable library was limited in two directions. The owner would not allow a book in it over a certain size, and absolutely excluded anything written either by a clergyman or a woman. They had no business with literature, in his opinion, and were incapable of achieving success in it. Col. Tomline inherited his wealth from a Bishop.

A New Departure

From ordinary business methods is made by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in guaranteeing this world-famed remedy to cure all diseases arising from derangements of the liver or stomach, a indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness or "liver complaint," or from impure blood, as boils, blotches, pimples, eruptions, scalp disease, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments. Money paid for "Discovery" promptly returned if, on fair trial, it don't cure.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

W. K. Vanderbilt has discharged his $10,000 chef.

All that we can say as to the merits of Dobbins's Electric Soap, pales into *nothingness* before the story it will tell you *itself*, of its own *perfect* quality, if you will give it *one* trial. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

"Prof." Wiggins, of Ottawa, predicts an open winter.

Consumption, Wasting Diseases,
And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

The month with an "R" in it is here, and oysters are now ripe.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Weak Women

Owe to themselves a duty to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, in view of the great relief it has given those who suffer from ailments peculiar to the sex. By purifying the blood, regulating important organs, strengthening the nerves and toning the whole system, it restores to health.

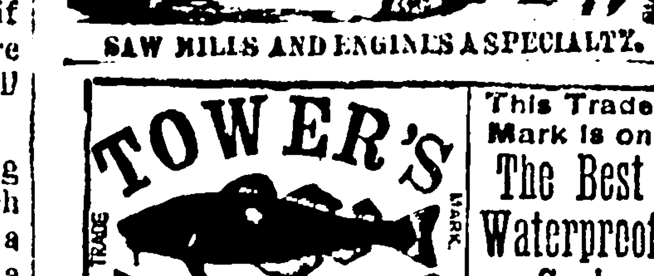
"I have been for years trying to get help for that terrible general debility and weakness so common to women. Within a year I have taken ten to twelve bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the benefit derived from its use has been very great. I am now feeling like a new creature."—MRS. F. B. ROSS, Marlin, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A. B. FARQUHAR, Manufacturer, York, Pa.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Farquhar's IMPROVED SEELEY PATENT Continuous Hay and Straw PRESSES.



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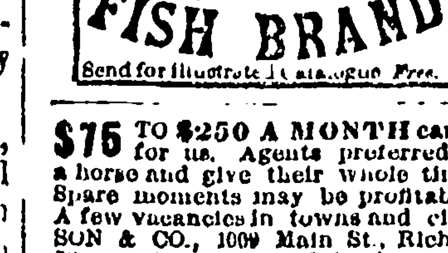

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*

PENSIONS DUE ALL SOLDIERS if ½ disabled; pay, etc. ... A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O., & Washington, D. C. Mention this paper.

St. JACOBS OIL

SURE CURE.
CURES PERMANENTLY
NEURALGIA.

Intense Pain in Face.
Little Rapids, Wis., March 2, 1889.
My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face; she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with St. Jacobs Oil, and it cured her in four hours.
CARL SCHEIBE.

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IS A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL PROFUSE SCANTY SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION OR MONTHLY SICKNESS. IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE GREAT DANGER AND SUFFERING WILL BE AVOIDED. BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ELY'S CREAM BALM WILL CURE CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St, N.Y.

For Dairy, Farm & Household

Frank's American Wonder Machine awarded highest medals. Approved of and found O K by the highest dairy faculties. A child can use it. Always produces finest granular butter (the very gilt edged) from sweet milk or cream in 2 minutes. Works from one pint up to the largest quantity. Makes more butter. Clear profit 80 to 120 per cent. Buttermilk remains perfectly sweet for coffee, &c. Is also recommended by children's physicians as best baby food. Machine also makes finest ice cream in 4 minutes. Five quarts, $5.50; 14 quarts, $10; 40 quarts, $23, &c. Send for testimonials and circulars to F. A. Frank & Co., Patentees & Sole Mfrs., 316 E. 32d St., New York. *Reliable agents wanted.*

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BASE BALL Chadwick's Manual. 7 in. x 5 in. 70 pages. Illuminated Cover. SENT FREE on application enclosing one (2c) stamp. by addressing THEODORE HOLLAND, P.O. Box 120 Phila. Pa.

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SURE REMEDY for Itching Piles; purely vegetable, clean to use. Price by mail 50c, two cents postage, stamps taken. Address all orders to O. C. GORTON, New London, Conn.

LADY Agents clear $50 Weekly selling our Celebrated Corsets: most liberal terms and Exclusive Territory guaranteed: $3 sample free. Apply at once for terms. Lewis Schiele & Co., 502 Broadway, N. Y.

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An Eighteen Years' Cough Cured by Peruna.

For Throat and Lung Troubles there is no better medicine than PE-RU-NA. Better proof of this than the case of Mrs. L. C. Baker, of Bradford, Tenn., could not be desired. For eighteen years a Terrible Cough had afflicted her. That it was Consumption there could be no doubt. During all that awful time she could not sleep once on her back. The poor woman got no relief until she took PERUNA. A half bottle brought her sound sleep, and six completely restored her to health. Dr. Hartman's "Ills of Life," sent free by the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., gives many other cures effected by PE-RU-NA. Sold by all druggists—$1 a bottle; 6 bottles for $5. Manufactured by THE PERUNA MED CO., Columbus, O.

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HEADACHE. Guaranteed to cure any kind of headache in fifteen minutes. These powders contain no opium, morphine, chloral, antipyrine or other injurious substance. The only cure for Sea Sickness.
COALINE
Price, 25 cents per box, each containing six powders. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price by the Coaline Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
POWDERS.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
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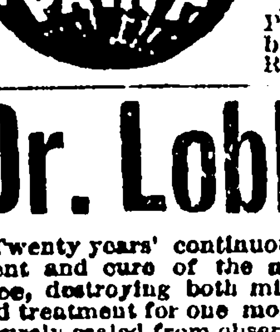

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Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.
Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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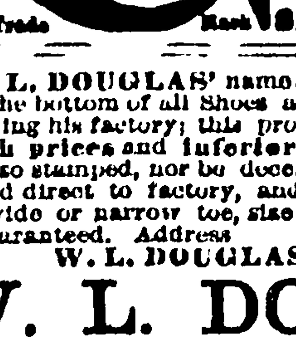

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$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. Take none unless so stamped, nor be deceived by others claimed to be as good, on which dealers make more profit—but send direct to factory, and receive by return mail what you want. State kind, button, congress or lace, wide or narrow toe, size and width, and enclose price with order. Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Address
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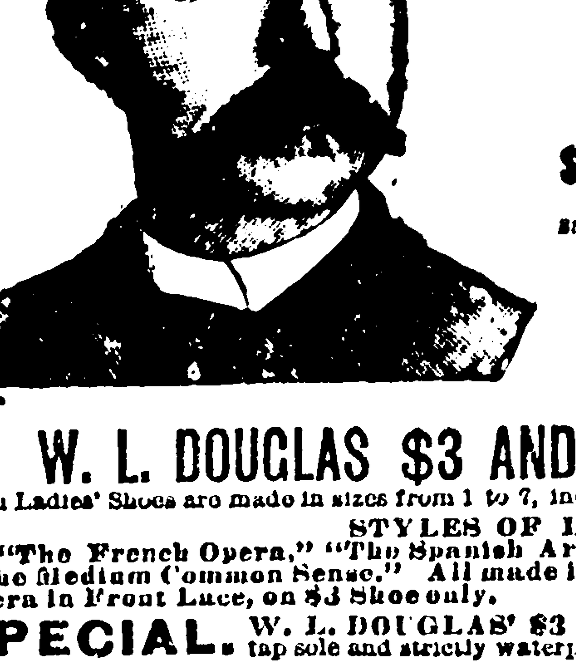

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Our claims for this shoe over $3 all other shoes advertised are:
It contains better material.
It is more stylish, better fitting and durable.
It gives better general satisfaction.
It saves more money for the consumer.
Its great success is due to merit.
It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised.
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CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY.

The New Oxford Item.

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1889.

THEIR BUSINESS BOOMING.—Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Dicks' drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Henry Hovwitz, a New York diamond broker, 41 years years old, committed suicide Monday by shooting himself in the right temple.

FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL.—The Bible says, "man is fearfully and wonderfully made." But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nerves are destroyed, the part is paralyzed. The flesh, blood and bones are as nothing to it. Derangement of the brain or nerves are causes of headache, fits, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, cold hands and feet. A free trial bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful cure for all these diseases may be had at Dicks' drug store.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Citizens of some of the leading towns of South Dakota are soliciting aid for the suffering farmers.

AN INVARIABLE SIGN.—Swelling of the ankles or feet when not due to rheumatism, Prof. DeCosta says, is always caused by a weak or diseased heart. So is shortness of breath, pain or uneasiness when lying on the left side, smothering spells. The only cure is Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Dicks'.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Dicks.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE IT.
It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand, it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Burns, Bruises and all Aches and Pains. Price 25 cents.

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E. B. Montgomery, of West Burlington, Bradford county, has found on his farm an ochre bed which is in three shades, and yields three more on burning.

MALARIA.

As an anti malarial medicine
DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S
FAVORITE REMEDY

has won golden opinions. No traveler should consider his outfit complete unless it includes a bottle of this medicine. If you are exposed to frequent changes of climate, food and water, Favorite Remedy should always be within your reach. It expels malarial poisons, and is the best preventative of chills and malaria, fever in the world. It is especially offered as a trustworthy specific for the cure of Kidney and Liver complaints, Constipation and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood. To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex Favorite Remedy is constantly proving itself an unfailing friend—a real blessing. Address the proprietor, Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. $1 bottle, 6 for $5, by all druggists.

Stone in the Kidney.
How it was Removed Without the Use of the Surgeon's Knife.

In the spring of 1878 I was taken with sharp pains in the lower part of my bowels in the region of the bladder. Shortly blood appeared mixed with my urine, and a few weeks later I had an attack of brown gravel. I tried a number of doctors. One said it was gravel, another said it was acute

Inflammation of the Bladder,
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Favorite Remedy, Rondout,
N. Y. Price One dollar. Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.
Prepared by
DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.
$1 per bottle Six for $5. By all druggists.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
If not sold by your dealer, write
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
Examine W. L. Douglas' $2.00 Shoes or gentlemen and ladies. FOR SALE BY
SHEELY & BRO.,
NEW OXFORD, PA.

—GO TO:—
John H. Nau
Littlestown, Pa., for your
TOMBSTONES

As my business has been greatly increased on account of my cheap and substantial work, I have been compelled to get additional hands who are skilled in fine work. I am at all times prepared to furnish the most beautiful

Monuments, Tombstones, Lintels, Door Sills, &c., at Bargains.

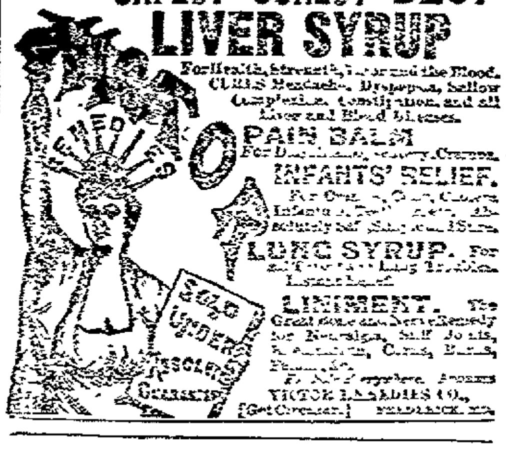
My work extends all through Carroll and Frederick counties, Md., and Adams and York counties, Pa. I guarantee my prices and work to suit all persons making purchases from me. Call and examine and satisfy yourself. All orders promptly attended to. Work delivered free of charge. Yards on Frederick street, Littlestown, Pa.

FRESH OYSTERS
at the Red Front Grocery
to-morrow evening.

A big lot of fine
Aspinwall Bananas
at the Red Front Grocery.

CHOCOLATE & VANILLA
ICE CREAM
at the Red Front Grocery
to-morrow evening.

USE—SAFEST—SUREST—*BEST*



J. M. MARTIN,
Irishtown, Pa., dealer in
All kinds of Groceries,
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups,
Spices.
Canned Goods: corn, peas, tomatoes, peaches, oysters.
Dried Fruit: apples, peaches, prunes, blackberries, corn, currants, raisins, figs, dates, etc., etc.
Oranges, apples, rice, hominy, beans, corn starch, buckwheat flour, oat and corn meal, feed, etc.
cheese. soaps.
A comic paper called Crack Shots given with every 10-cent plug of tobacco.
A full line of notions, queens and glassware, etc., for sale.

FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY GROCERY.
Cor. Centre Sq. and Hanover St.,
New Oxford, Pa.
—:(o):—
P. J. NOEL,
having disposed of his liquors, will now give n whole attention to the Grocery business, promis sing the public a first-class stock of goods n his ine at the lowest living prices. He will always have a full assortment of
GROCERIES, Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Teas, Salt, Cheese, Brushes, Soaps, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Crackers, Confections, and everything else to be found in a Family Grocery.
COUNTRY PRODUCE also dealt in extensively, and sellers and buyers are invited to give his store their custom. Nothing left undone to please and no trouble to show goods and prices. Remember the old stand, S. E. Cor. Centre Square It is the place to get the worth of your money, not more.
13june79. WALK IN!

The Celebrated New Oxford
ICE CREAM

THE undersigned wishes to announce to the public that he is giving his entire personal attention to the manufacturing of ICE CREAM, having an engine to run his machinery, and with his long and extended experience in the business, is now more fully prepared to furnish

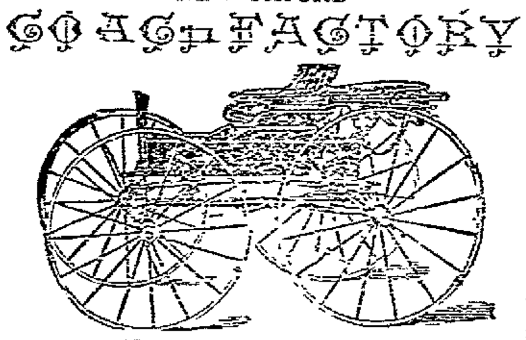
Pic-Nics, Celebrations,
as well as
Retailers and Families,

at the shortest notice with the best of Ice Cream well packed in ice. Give him a call before ordering elsewhere and learn his

SPECIAL RATES.

He returns his thanks to his many patrons and kindly requesting them as well all others who may become his patrons to return cans and stands as soon as emptied. All Cream guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. BLUE FRONT, on Pitt street, near the R. R. Depot New Oxford, Adams county Pa.
D. F. A. MEBHORN.

NEW OXFORD
COACH FACTORY



Jos. H. Lawrence.
NEW OXFORD, - - Pa.
MANUFACTURER OF
Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Every vehicle I manufacture is made throughout—woodwork, ironwork, painting and trimming—in my own shops, by competent mechanics, every one of whom has served a regular apprenticeship at his trade: I am thus enabled to guarantee full satisfaction in every particular.

—REPAIRING—
all kinds done promptly, at reasonable price
12ma25tf Jos. H. LAWRENCE.

NEW OXFORD
Flouring Mills.
E. G. WINAND, PROP'R.
Choice Famiy Roer & Burr Four!
This flour is put up in ¼ and ½ bbl. sacks, and will make Nicer, Sweeter and More Nutritious Bread than any other flour in the country; for sale in New Oxford by Z. H. Cashman, G. N. Warner, and Red Front. All kinds of Grinding done at short notice. Bran, chop, and all kinds of feeds for sale at lowest cash prices. Delivery wagon to New Oxford every Monday and Thursday. P. O. address, NEW OXFORD, PA.

New Goods! Big Bargains!
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
MERCHANT - TAILORING!
Gents' Furnishing goods! Dry goods!
Notions, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Carpet-chain
Feathers, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.
All at the very lowest prices.
CARVER & LITTLE,
Cor. Broadway and Fountain Sq., HANOVER, PA.

CLOAKS-CLOAKS

Seal Plush Sacques
$20.00, $23.50, $25.00, up to $45.00.

S. P. 27 and 30 inch Jackets.
$15.00, $18.50, $20.00, $23.50.

Seal Plush Modjeskas,
$15.00, $18.50, $20.00, $22.50.

S. P. Dolmans & Wraps
$15.00, $18.50, $21.00, $23.00, $25.00

S. P. Short Jackets,
$12.00, $13.50, $16.00.

NOTE.—Every garment is worth from $2.00 to $5.00 more.

Cloth Newmarkets,
from $2 to $24.

Cloth and Stockinette Jackets,
from $.50 up to $11.50.

Modjeskas,
from $3.50 to $10.00.

Ladies' Cloth Dolmans
from $6 up to $15.

Misses' Jackets and Newmarkets,
from lowest to best.

Children's Coats
from lowest to best.

N. B.—We give prices to show what an assortment of prices we carry, and at some of the prices we show a half-dozen different styles.

G. W. WEAVER & SON,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
The Only Cloak Store in the County.

MONEY SAVED
IS MONEY MADE!
RIGHT HERE IS WHERE YOU CAN SAVE IT!

The Lowest Prices ever made on PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MACHINES, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Musical Instruments of all kinds, Music Books, Sheet Music, &c.

NOVELS. All the latest Novels by the most popular novelists, always on hand. My motto is close profits and quick sales. Am ready to wait on customers at all times. No trouble to show goods.

O. A. SMITH,
2 doors from Centre Square, Hanover street, New Oxford, Pa.

PIANOS & ORGANS!
We have always a large stock of first-class instruments, such as
WEBER, DECKER BROS., NEW ENGLAND, FISCHER AND ESTEY PIANOS;
PALACE, LORING & BLAKE, ESTEY, SMITH'S AMERICAN, MASON & HAMLIN, WEAVER, COTAGE QUEEN, WILCOX & WHITE, BURDETTE, & NEW ENGLAND ORGANS.

GIVE ME A CALL.

We sell on easy terms at a low figure, on installments or for cash.
We also trade on old pianos and organs.
Pianos and orans for rent by the month or year.
Every instrument fully warranted as represented.
MARIA L. FORRY & CO.,
Carlisle St., Hanover, Pa.

—GRAIN AND—
PRODUCE!
The undersigned, having leased the Frick Warehouse on Hanover street, New Oxford Pa., will buy and sell all kinds of Grain and Country Produce, such as
Wheat, Hay, Straw, Rye, Corn, Oats
Potatoes, Bran, Middlings,
Chop, &c., &c.:
also the best brands of
Roller & Country Flour,
AND COARSE AND FINE SALT.
Sellers and buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a trial. A liberal share of public patronage solicited. FREE DELIVERY anywhere in the borough. Car leaves New Oxford every Thursday noon for Baltimore. Returning, leaves Hillen Station every Friday at 4 o'clock, p. m. All orders left with me will receive prompt attention.
ma87.] Z. H. CASHMAN.

BETHANY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GETTYSBURG, PA.
The Second Annual Session of this School will begin Sept 17th. Boarding and Day Pupils provided for. Terms reasonable Address
REV. T. P. EGE, A. M.,
or HON. WM. McCLEAN.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES!
BOND & CO.
(Successors to Weaver & Co.)
Manufacturers of
Light Carriages!
of every description.
Every vehicle turned out of our Works is made throughout.—wood work, ironing, trimming, painting, in our own shops, under our own supervision; and we are thus enabled to guarantee full satisfaction in every particular
Top and No Top Buggies, Jump Seats, for 2 and 4 passengers, Extension-Top Phaetons, Brewster Side-Bar Buggies
Piano Box Buggies, 2 and 3
Spring Phaetons, Dayton
Wagons, &c
We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing such as Painting, Smithing, Trimming, and Wood-work. All work done in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Call and see our stock. BOND & CO., Corner of High and Bolton Sts, New Oxford, Pa.

JOB WORK!!
Neat and Quick Work. Low Prices

25,000 CARPENTERS now use our SAW FILER to file all kinds of saws so that they will cut better than ever. Price, $2.50 Circulars and prices to agents. Address,
E. ROTH & BRO., New Oxford, Pa.
14apr82ly.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

The New Oxford Item.

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1889.

THEIR BUSINESS BOOMING.—Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Dicks' drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

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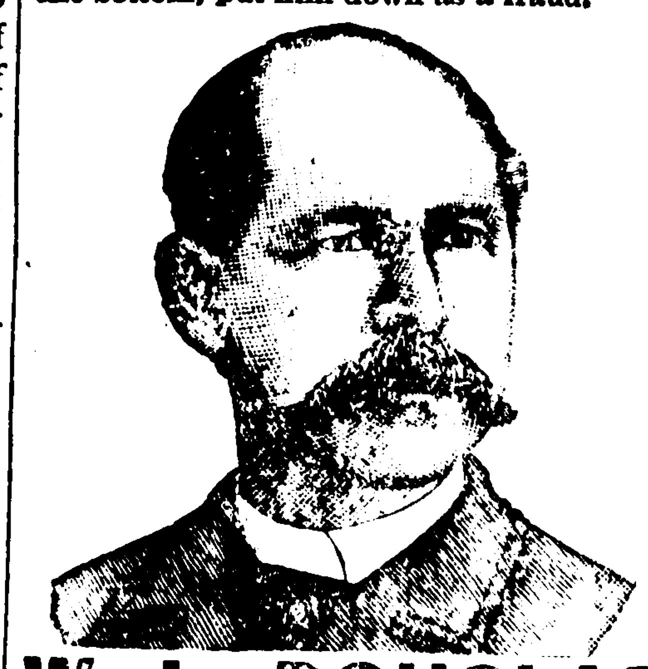

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Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
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All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

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Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
If not sold by your dealer, write
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Examine W. L. Douglas' $2.00 Shoes for gentlemen and ladies. FOR SALE BY

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USE—SAFEST—SUREST—*BEST*

LIVER SYRUP

For Health, Strength, Vigor and the Blood. CURES Headache, Dyspepsia, Sallow Complexion, Constipation, and all Liver and Blood Diseases.

PAIN BALM For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps.

INFANTS' RELIEF. For Cramps, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Teething, etc. Absolutely Safe, Simple and Sure.

LUNG SYRUP. For all Throat and Lung Troubles. Instant Relief.

LINIMENT. The Great Bone and Nerve Remedy for Neuralgia, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Corns, Burns, Felons, &c.

For Sale Everywhere. Address VICTOR REMEDIES CO., [Get Circular.] FREDERICK, MD.

J. M. MARTIN,

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All kinds of Groceries,
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups,
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Canned Goods: corn, peas,
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Dried Fruit: apples, peaches,
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MANUFACTURER OF

Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Every vehicle I manufacture is made throughout—woodwork, ironwork, painting and trimming—in my own shops, by competent mechanics, every one of whom has served a regular apprenticeship at his trade; I am thus enabled to guarantee full satisfaction in every particular.

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all kinds done promptly, at reasonable price
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Flouring Mills.

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Choice Famiy Roer & Burr Four!

This flour is put up in ¼ and ½ bbl. sacks, and will make Nicer, Sweeter and More Nutritious Bread than any other flour in the country: for sale in New Oxford by Z. H. Cashman, G. N. Warner, and Red Front. All kinds of Grinding done at short notice. Bran, chop, and all kinds of feeds for sale at lowest cash prices. Delivery wagon to New Oxford every Monday and Thursday. P. O. address, NEW OXFORD, PA.

New Goods! Big Bargains!

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Gents' Furnishing goods! Dry goods!
Notions, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Carpet-chain
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All at the very lowest prices.

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CLOAKS-CLOAKS

Seal Plush Sacques
$20.00, $23.50, $25.00, up to $45.00.

S. P. 27 and 30 inch Jackets.
$15.00, $18.50, $20.00, $23.50.

Seal Plush Modjeskas,
$15.00, $18.50, $20.00, $22.50.

S. P. Dolmans & Wraps
$15.00, $18.50, $21.00, $23.00, $25.00

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$12.00, $13.50, $16.00.

NOTE.—Every garment is worth from $2.00 to $5.00 more.

Cloth Newmarkets,
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from $.50 up to $11.50.

Modjeskas,
from $3.50 to $10.00.

Ladies' Cloth Dolmans
from $6 up to $15.

Misses' Jackets and Newmarkets,
from lowest to best.

Children's Coats
from lowest to best.

N. B.—We give prices to show what an assortment of prices we carry, and at some of the prices we show a half-dozen different styles.

G. W. WEAVER & SON,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The Only Cloak Store in the County.

MONEY SAVED

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RIGHT HERE IS WHERE YOU CAN SAVE IT!

The Lowest Prices ever made on PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MACHINES, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Musical Instruments of all kinds, Music Books, Sheet Music, &c.

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We have always a large stock of first-class instruments, such as

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We sell on easy terms at a low figure, on installments or for cash.
We also trade on old pianos and organs.
Pianos and orans for rent by the month or year.
Every instrument fully warranted as represented.

MARIA L. FORRY & CO.,
Carlisle St., Hanover, Pa.

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The undersigned, having leased the Brick Warehouse on Hanover street, New Oxford Pa., will buy and sell all kinds of Grain and Country Produce, such as

Wheat, Hay, Straw, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Bran, Middlings, Chop, &c., &c.;

also the best brands of

Roller & Country Flour,

AND COARSE AND FINE SALT.

Sellers and buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a trial. A liberal share of public patronage solicited. FREE DELIVERY anywhere in the borough. Car leaves New Oxford every Thursday noon for Baltimore. Returning, leaves Hillen Station every Friday at 4 o'clock, p. m. All orders left with me will receive prompt attention.

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The Second Annual Session of this School will begin Sept 16th. Boarding and Day Pupils provided for. Terms reasonable Address
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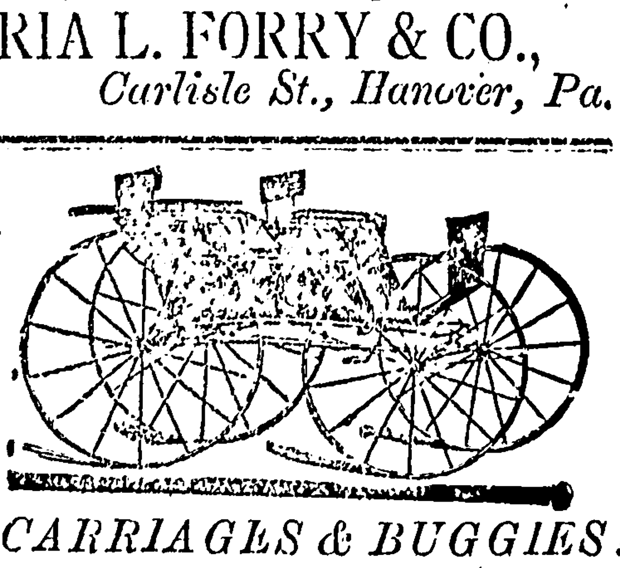

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Top and No Top Buggies, Jump Seats, for and 4 passengers, Extension-Top Phaetons, Brewster Side-Bar Buggies Piano Box Buggies, 2 and 3 Spring Phaetons, Dayton Wagons, &c

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